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The Daily Commercial.

TERMS OF THE COMMERCIAL.

☞On and after Monday, July 25, the terms of the Commercial will be 25 cts. a week by Carrier, and $10 a year.

One Year New Regiments Accepted

We learn from Harrisburg that Secretary STANTON has granted authority to Governor CURTIN to recruit in this State new regiments of one year men. Companies of one year men already filled will be accepted at once. As soon as the necessary instructions are received at the State Department, Gov. CURTIN will issue his proclamation on the subject. In the meantime, the opportunity should be improved by those who desire to get up company and regimental organizations. Nearly all the city districts, and many of the country districts, are offering large local bounties, and the men can be had if the proper recruiting agents are employed. The one year service will be a popular one, and all that is required is liberal contributions from those who cannot go and are able to pay.

Southern Draft.

Those Southern sympathizers who regard the Government of the United States as a despotism, should read Governor BROWN'S proclamation to the people of Georgia, extracts of which we publish elsewhere, and then reflect whether they might not improve their condition by removing from the inhospitable North down to Georgia at a time when their presence in that quarter would be so much appreciated, and where they would enjoy such unlimited freedom from conscription and all its curses, as Governor BROWN plainly describes. Either Georgia is a very free State, or its Governor is a very free authority. Come, sympathizers, what will you do? Which country do you like best—the North or the South? For which do you determine to fight? If for the South, then assume your knapsacks, for now is the crisis. Governor BROWN is after the Reserve Militia.

The Rebel Raid.

Our telegrams this morning relative to the rebel raid are very unsatisfactory. Washington tells us that the War Department says it is a humbug, while another correspondent admits the rebels are in the valley. Reports agree, however, that Martinsburgh has been re-occupied by our troops, and that the reported evacuation of Harper's Ferry is untrue. It seems to be the prevailing opinion that the rebels have a large force in the Shenandoah, for the purpose of harvesting the ripened crops in that fertile locality. EARLY is reported to have been reinforced by HILL'S corps, 20,000 strong, which we do not believe.

The Magnitude of the Issue.

Gov. BROWN, of Georgia, issued a proclamation to the people of that State, on the 9th inst., which shows the appreciation which the authorities in that quarter have of the situation. He fully and freely admits that the destruction of JOHNSTON'S army would throw open to us all the Gulf States, and consummate the Confederate ruin. May God grant that this shall be the speedy result. The promise, so far, is good.

Late Military Intelligence.

A dispatch from Nashville states that all the railroads leading from Atlanta, except the Macon road, have been destroyed. Operations in front of Atlanta are going on satisfactorily. In the battles in front of the town, our forces almost annihilated two of the enemy's best corps. All the prisoners captured unite in saying that the rebel General [illegible] was killed on the 22d instant. Another General Rousseau's raid is represented to have been the most successful one during the war. Our total loss was five killed and thirteen wounded. He captured and paroled two thousand rebels, and killed and wounded two hundred. He also captured about eight hundred horses and mules, and about the same number of contrabands. He destroyed about thirty-one miles of railroad, and great quantities of stores, cotton, &c. Thirteen railroad depots at points on the Atlanta and Montgomery Railroad were burned. The Richmond papers, very refreshingly, claim a decided victory at Atlanta, declaring that "the Federals were driven back with heavy loss."

The Pennsylvania Military Agent at Nashville, Tenn., Lieut. Col. James Chamberlin, desires that parties writing to him concerning sick and wounded soldiers should give the name of the person concerning whom the inquiry is made, also the regiment and company to which he is attached—if sick, or wounded, the hospital in which he now is, or was when last heard from—if deceased, the time when, and where, it known. Applications asking aid in procuring a furlough for a soldier should state where the soldier for whom application is made entered service, and when he last visited home, whether sick or wounded, and where he may be found, if known. Correspondents will always be thus explicit it will save much valuable time and their wishes will be more fully and promptly attended to than otherwise.

Our enrolled citizens should keep in mind that by the new enrollment act, navy enlistments are to be credited to the quota of every town, district, ward or state from which persons have enlisted in the navy. There are a large number of our citizens in the navy, and lately quite a squad left for the Western gunboat service. Those interested in the matter should see to it that Allegheny county receives credit for whatever number of men we may have lately furnished the navy. Section 8, of the act of 4th, 1864, is as follows: "That all persons in the naval service of the United States, who have entered said service during the present rebellion, who have not been credited to the quota of any town, district, ward or state, by reason of their being in said service, and not enrolled prior to February 24th, 1851, shall be enrolled and credited to the quotas of town, ward, district or state in which they respectively reside, or upon satisfactory proof of their residence, made to the Secretary of War."

A Leavenworth special says that the Indians have attacked our trains and destroyed a large amount of stores on the Santa Fe road. Gen. Curtis has but a small force in that region, but is raising the militia for service against the Indians. He has created a district of the upper Arkansas, including Forts Riley, Larned and Lyons, and assigned General Blunt to its command, who leaves for the field at once. Defensive movements are being rapidly prepared.

List of Sick and Wounded Pennsylvania Soldiers from Sherman's Army, Transferred to Nashville, July 19th.

A Sour, B, 7th Pa., intermittent fever.
J B Borlond, B, 3d Pa. cavalry.
John Green, Capt. C, 49th Pa., left thigh.
S P Hare, 2d Lieut. B, 49th Pa., right leg amp'pt.
Thos Dewall, F, 77th Pa., pneumonia.
Chas Foreman, B, 11th Pa., scurvy.
J W Fraker, F, 77th Pa., right arm.
E F Knight, A, 46th Pa., general debility.
Corp John Donald, K, 77th Pa., left thigh.
T Shreadman, E, Knap's Pa. Bat., rheumatism
Chas W Walker, B, Knap's Pa. Bat., debility.
J Graner, A, 28th Pa., debility.
N Ingham, F, 11th Pa., diarrhea.
W H Barney, G, 77th Pa., left leg.
J Lafelaw, B, 46th Pa., left hip.
James Falls, D, 28th Pa., scurvy.
T Simpson, I, 7th Pa Cavalry, left hand
J Carnes, I, 7 h Pa. Cavalry, left ankle.
J Bryant, L, 7th Pa. Cavalry, piles.
E Loley, B, Independent Pa. Bat., head.
W Stargis, B, Ind. Pa., head.
George Snider, B, 147th Pa., breast.
Augustus Lower, H, 77th Pa.
Jesse Bryant, I 7th Pa cavalry.
Sergt John Keams, D, 7th Pa. cavalry.
Charles Walker, B, Knap's Pa. Battery.
John W Fisher, F, 77th Pa.
Thomas Duval, G, 77th Pa.
Thomas A Simpson, I, 7th Pa. cavalry.
Holiday Ingram, I, 28th Pa.
Jacob Drawer, A, 28th Pa.
Corp John Donald, 77th, Pa.
Jeremiah Latshaw, I, 46th Pa.
C Foreman, B, 11th Pa.
I Falls, D, 28th Pa.
Ephraim Knipe, A, 46th Pa.
George W Porter, F, 28th Pa.
John Eriz, E, 28th Pa.
Wm Coffee, I 28th Pa.
Corp Michael Drum, H, 46th Pa.
John Barnard, K, 28th Pa.
Corp George W Von Nieda, G, 147th Pa.
Franklin B Snelf, G, 28th Pa.
Sergt D D Tompkins, H, 46th Pa.
Ezra H Quindred, A, 28th Pa.
Sergt Joseph Barnes, D, 76th Pa.
Charles Fritz, E, 46th Pa.
Israel Brock, K, 28th Pa.
Sergt Herman Anker, C, 28th Pa.; amp left thigh
George Tibbens, I 7th Pa.
Corp Samuel Lorene, A, 7th Pa.
Albert P Berg, G, 109th Pa.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. I. PITTSBURGH, THURSDAY MORNING, JULY 28, 1864. NO. 271.

Late News Items.

Mr. Samuel McQuestan of Nashua, N. H., was found dead in bed on Wednesday morning. It is said that excessive grief on account of the death of his wife hastened his death from heart disease.

Judge Betts, of the U. S. Court, N. Y. has refused to discharge the prisoners, Palmer and Binney on *habeas corpus*. The grounds of his decision were, that it appeared from the papers in the case that the prisoners were held by military authority to await the action of military tribunals, the civil courts could not interfere to remove them from the jurisdiction of those tribunals any more than they could remove them from the custody of criminal tribunals, the country being in a state of rebellion, and the effect of the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus* being to place the whole country subject to military law. The counsel for Mr. Palmer moved that his client be admitted to bail. The Judge said he would hear the application at any time on proper notice.

A fire broke out in Farmington, Conn., on Thursday, in a barn which destroyed that and five other barns and three dwelling houses and other buildings, seventeen in all. The loss was $25,000, and the insurance $18,000, principally on the buildings. Eight families lost their furniture.

Mr. Simpson Albright and wife, who live near Arcanum, Ohio, have reared seven sons, and the whole number enlisted and are now in the service of their country. Several of the sons have served out the first three years of their enlistment and have re-enlisted. The aged parents are now toiling harder to carry on their farm than they did in their younger days. This old mother follows the plough, works in the harvest field. She endures all this so that her sons may serve their country.

The Laureate, Tennyson, has changed, at the last moment, the title of his new book of poems. It was originally announced as "*Idyls of the Hearth*," but now he calls it in the proof sheets sent to his American publishers, Messrs. Ticknor & Fields, "Enoch Arden." Tennyson is apt to give various titles to his volumes. The "Idyls of the King" he first named "The True and the False."

When some of the boarding-house keepers at Rye Beach, Mass., wrote to their patrons, "We want gold—not *your* currency," they were answered: "We don't want *your* board." The effect of this answer has been to produce a great many very wry faces among the boarding-house-keepers of Rye Beach.

The New York *Evening Post* has a spicy paragraph on rope walking. It says: Niagara Falls appears to have as many attractions for rope walkers as for the illustrious Sanders or the gushing Jewett. One rope walker intends this year to walk on a rope over the Falls on steel stilts; and another man, who signs himself W. H. Donaldson, advertises in the *Clipper* that he wishes to "drive a donkey and wagon on a light rope over Niagara Falls, or any other place; dangerous places preferred." This adventurous genius wishes a capitalist, whom he tersely describes as "a man with money," to bring him properly before the public, and declares that if the man with money does not appear before the first of October, he will go to Mexico. The man alluded to as intending to walk across Niagara on stilts is Farini, so well known in his "profession." He will cross the river at a point where the current, ten feet deep, runs at the rate of twenty-five miles an hour. He have, the rope dancer says, walked across Genesee Falls, is now walking on the rope across a street in Rio Janeiro, being thus employed by the proprietor of a *cafe*.

The New York *Commercial Advertiser* thinks that "rocket sticks suddenly descending from the skies, and striking upon the exposed heads of infants or children playing in the dooryards or streets, are unfavorable to juvenile health and life."

The United States vessels, *Macedonian* the practice ships *Marion* and *Marblehead*, and the yacht *America*, have been ordered off to search for the pirate *Florida*. The *Macedonia* has gone down to Cape May to watch for the Florida and keep her off, while the other practice ships named above are appointed to guard the entrance of Long Island Sound.

A dispatch from Portland, Me., states that by a collision of two freight trains last night on the Grand Trunk Railway, two persons were killed, and the engine and fifteen cars badly smashed. The collision took place near Falmouth, Me.

A Portland (Me.,) paper announces the return to that city of several ladies who have been engaged in hospital duty at Washington, Annapolis and elsewhere. One of these ladies, Miss Adeline Walker, returning home, after two years' absence, in the train of cars in which General Franklin was captured, became the custodian of that money of a soldier who sat near her, and who had received her kind attentions in the hospital. This soldier was taken prisoner by the rebel raiders, and is now supposed to be in Richmond.—Three rebel women who recently returned to St. Louis have been banished by General Rosecrans, for good and sufficient reasons. One of them, Mrs. Harriet V. Snead, is the wife of a member of the rebel Congress, and brought letters from the South to rebel sympathizers in Missouri. Another of these women, Mrs. E. Hough, came within our lines with a number of contraband letters, and having in her possession a piece of the skull of our soldiers slain at Wilson's Creek. In Brooklyn, New York, a loyal woman, who has a son in the rebel army, called upon one of the numerous secessionist families in that city, for information of his whereabouts. While making inquiries, she was amazed at the discovery that other callers, supposing her to be one of themselves, gave utterance to the most violent expressions of disloyalty. Rising from her seat, this lady rebuked the traitors sustantially as follows: "It is my misfortune that my son is in the rebel army, but I came here hoping that this family, whom I knew in the South, could give me tidings of him; but I did not expect to hear such treasonable conversation as this"—saying which she left the house.

At the instance of the Railroad Commissioners of Maine, an injunction has been served upon the Grand Trunk Railway. The track is in so bad a condition that the further running of passenger trains over it is regarded dangerous.

The people of Warrensville, Ohio, were much exercised a few days since by a snake sensation which created no small alarm among the mothers of the neighborhood. A girl, drawing a child in a baby wagon along the road some distance this side of the Centre, left the child in the wagon drawn up by the side of the road for a few minutes whilst she went to a neighboring house. A man coming by soon after, was attracted by a peculiar noise and by the singular condition of the child, which was staring intently, with a fascinated gaze into a tree overhanging the road. On looking up, he saw a huge blacksnake, coiled around the tree, and looking directly into the eyes of the child, whilst its distended jaws and quivering fangs evidenced its hostile intent. The man had no weapon with which to attack the snake, so raised an alarm, which soon brought a number of the neighbors to the spot. Weapons were procured, and the snake speedily killed. The reptile was found to be about the thickness of a man's wrist, and measured over five feet in length. Black snakes of this size are very seldom found in this neighborhood, and the advent of this "distinguished stranger" has caused no small trepidation among mothers of small children who are in the habit of straying into the woods.

The Cleveland *Herald* has the following:—"There are well authenticated reports afloat to-day of a sensation affair in good society Monday evening. A married lady has for some time past had serious doubts of her husband's fidelity to the marriage vows, and her suspicions pointed to a particular fair but frail damsel. Monday evening the faithless husband left home "on business," and was followed by his wife, disguised in the style and habit of a washerwoman, with an old sunbonnet drawn down over her face. She went straight to the house of the frail female, and secreted herself in the back lane, having under her shawl a club, to be used as occasion should require. After waiting patiently for some time, the truant husband came out, and was suddenly confronted by the injured and indignant wife. An angry interview followed, the husband finally starting off and leaving the wife mistress of the field. The time for action, in her opinion, had come. Grasping her club she attacked the house, smashing the windows and battering the doors. The erring cause of all the trouble appeared at the window, and was herself cracked over the skull, but without serious damage. It is reported that the wife afterwards went to the surrender herself to the authorities for committing a breach of the peace but that the matter has finally been 'fixed up.'

SOW TURNIP SEED.—An agricultural paper advises its readers, and the public generally as follows, in regard to sowing turnip seed. As the item is exactly in season, we transfer it to our columns. An excellent opportunity is now presented for putting the advice into practice, inasmuch as we have just been favored with refreshing rains, which have rendered the earth suitable for the reception and early growth of the species of vegetation named:

"Let not farmers and gardeners fail to sow abundant turnip seed this year, where other crops have failed on account of the drought, or the first crop has been secured. Dig up the ground if it be ever so small a lot, and plant turnip seed. There is sure to be a pressing demand for all kinds of vegetables the coming winter, and a great many can raise a profitable crop of turnips without knowing that they cost anything. Turnips are good both for the table and stock—for the former purpose very pleasantly taking the place of potatoes with many; and if a man should by any chance raise more than he wants for his own use, we will warrant him a good price, and cash in hand, for all he wants to sell. According to the old saying, '25th of July, sow your turnips, wet or dry.' But the seed can be profitably sown as late as the first week in August; and if we have no rain before, it would probably be better to wait, as no seed could be expected to start with the ground parched as at present. But when there comes a shower, don't forget the turnips."

FROM WASHINGTON.

Increase of the Public Debt.

NOTES AND BONDS REDEEMED

Clerks', Pedlers' and Agents' Licenses

FAVORABLE RECEPTION OF NEW LOAN.

A Defaulting Paymaster.

A TREACHEROUS STEAMER PILOT.

"To Whom It May Concern."

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, July 27.

Increase of the Public Debt.

During the month ending yesterday, the public debt was increased sixty-five millions four hundred and eighty-six thousand eight hundred and seventy-five dollars and thirty-seven cents, as follows, in round numbers: That portion bearing interest in coin, twenty-three million, four hundred thousand; bearing interest in lawful money, twelve millions; not bearing interest, thirty millions.

The sale of the ten-forty five per cent. bonds has been but one million five hundred and sixty-four thousand dollars. The issue of fractional currency has been one million two hundred and twelve thousand dollars and fifty cents.

About eighteen millions dollars of the seven and three-tenths notes, of July, 1861, have been exchange for six per cent. bonds, payable after July, 1881. One hundred and seven thousand dollars of the Texas indemnity bonds have been redeemed during the month.

Of the old demand notes, legal tender, there yet remain in circulation six hundred and ninety-eight thousand six hundred and forty-one, two thousand four hundred and thirty-two dollars having been withdrawn during the month. There have also been withdrawn during the month ten million four hundred thousand of five per cent two-year coupon notes of the act of March 3d, 1863. The temporary loan of the act of July 11th, 1862, has been reduced twelve millions, and sixty-three millions yet remain out.

Internal Revenue Decision.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided that clerks or agents selling goods by sample do not require a license, if the firm for which they are engaged has a dealer's license. Clerk's traveling on foot or by wagon and selling goods, must have a pedlar's license. Clerks traveling by railroad, steamboat, &c., &c., displaying and selling goods at hotels, stores and other places must have dealer's license. Jewelry pedlars or pedlars selling dry goods by original piece or package must pay fifty dollars for license.

New Loan Favorably Received.

Advices from various sections indicate that the new loan will be received favorably. The instructions to those authorized to receive subscriptions were sent out yesterday and to-day. Subscriptions were received in some of the large cities to-day, but the amounts were not reported to the treasury. Returns will begin to come in to-morrow. The first subscriber here is one of the treasury clerks, who thus secures the first bond.

A Defaulting Paymaster.

Additional Paymaster G. Folsom, said to be a defaulter in a large amount, was arrested here yesterday and sent to the old capital prison.

Steamer Burned by Rebels.

A sidewheel steamer which got aground near the chanel in Chesapeak bay, below the mouth of the Potomac, a day or two ago, was burned by a roving band of rebels. The officers and crew escaped. The Pilot was suspected of foul play and has been arrested.

Alien Refugees.

The appearance here within a few days of a large number of alien refugees from the South, indicates a recent change of policy on the part of the rebels in respect to allowing passes through the lines.

President's Letter to Horace Greeley.

The statement that the brief letter of the president "To whom it may concern," which appears in the Niagara Falls Peace Correspondence, was entirely the work of Mr. Seward, and the counter statement that Mr. Seward had nothing to do with the matter, are equally at fault. It is asserted on good authority that when the President received Horace Greeley's dispatch, asking fresh instructions, he at once sent for Mr. Seward, who was with him for an hour or so, and then returned to the State Department. Later in the forenoon the President went to the Department and had a brief interview with Mr. Seward, at which the answer to be returned to Mr. Greeley, as substantially agreed upon at the first consultation, was somewhat modified. The further statement that Mr. Seward's recent visit to the army had something to do with this p ace business, is pronounced false.

From Philadelphia.

CONVENTION OF NEWSPAPER MEN.

Success of a Christian Commission Agent.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

PHILADELPHIA, July 27.

Very little is known here about military matters in the Shenandoah Valley. Friends of Generals Averill and Kelley are distressed by reports of their being killed, but there seems to be no correct method of obtaining the truth.

A convention of newspaper men of this city was held here to-day, the object being to form an association for the benefit of the profession. There was quite a representation of gentlemen connected with the press of the city.

The friends of Rev. Dr. Patterson, late of Chicago, will be glad to learn of his success as Agent of the Christian Commission for California. He has stirred up great interest there and has already collected over $31,000 for the Commission, besides forming many auxiliary committees through the State.

Washington City Items.

OFFICIAL FROM ATLANTA.

RECRUITING IN THE DISTRICT.

WASHINGTON, July 27.

Official information from Atlanta states that there were no operations on Saturday, but there was hard work in the trenches. There had been no fighting.

The Third Auditor of the Treasury has written a letter in relation to the practice indulged in by officers of having their names stamped or impressed on bills of lading, for transportation, &c. He says such signature on anything in the nature of vouchers or forming a basis or authority for expenditure of money cannot be recognized without opening a wide door to fraud.

The clerks and other employees of the War Department have been organized into a regiment.

The rebel authorities again permit aliens to pass through their lines and numbers have reached Washington. Yesterday eighteen took the oath of fidelity to the United States Government.

Various agents from the North are operating hereabouts for recruits. Gen. Sough, military governor of Alexandria, has notified all persons engaged in recruiting there that unless they are legally authorized to do so they will be arrested and punished.

Decision Respecting 100 Day Men.

GEN. FRY'S RULING MODIFIED.

WASHINGTON, July 27.

General Sand ford received from the War Department last night a copy of Solitor Whiting's opinion respecting the draft of 100 days' men, and the decision of Secretary Stanton in accordance therewith. It is a lengthy document, and is considered to be adverse to Gov. Seymour's theory. It also modifies the rulings of Provost Marshal General on some points. Th quota of New York cannot be filled with one hundred day men.

BLOCKADE RUNNER DESTROYED.

PHILADELPHIA, July 27.

The steamer Bermuda has arrived from the West Gulf Squadron, and reports the destruction of the blockade runner Matagorda, off Galveston, by the United States Steamer Kanawha. The Matagorda had a cargo of 700 bales of cotton. The Bermuda stopped at New Orleans. Gen. Sickles intended to return North in her, but being sick his departure was delayed.

THE 'REBEL INVASION.

Enemy South of the Blue Ridge.

ALARM OF THE PEOPLE OF FREDERICK

FURTHER SENSATIONAL REPORTS

Early Reinforced by 20,000 under Hill

Harper's Ferry Reported Evacuated.

FIGHTING ON MONDAY AND TUESDAY.

RAID PRONOUNCED A HUMBUG.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, July 27.

At this writing the rebel movement in the Valley has not developed any serious form, notwithstanding sensation reports from Baltimore and lower Pennsylvania. As reported in this correspondence on Monday, the enemy fell upon Crooks' militia force at Winchester on Sunday, and he retired through Martinsburg to the river. There was very little fighting, for the rebel force was so manifestly superior that Crook did not deem it wise to risk an engagement.

Since Sunday the enemy has been pushing out small bodies of troops in various directions, but thus far there is nothing more than skirmish fighting, without material loss to either side. They threaten Harper's Ferry, but do not command it. They have been in possession of Martinsburg, but many reports to-day assert that it is again in our hands. They have not crossed the river, and so far as is known do not hold any of the fords.

One important military authority avows the belief that a considerble portion of Hill's corps has been sent up from Petersburg, and that a movement into Pennsylvania is intended. Such belief, however, it is understood, does not prevail at the War Department. It is regarded as probable that a small body of troops may have been sent ten days ago to the relief of Early and Breckinridge, and may now be operating with those commands to cover the removal of the booty to Richmond, and to distract the attention of Grant.

By Associated Press.

NEW YORK, July 27.

The *Commercial* says: A gentleman from Frederick says there was great excitement there on Monday and Tuesday. Government had removed the stock and the women and the inhabitants were preparing to leave. The enemy was known to be south of the Blue Ridge, and it was feared they would cross at Point of Rocks, and push for Frederick.

PHILADELPHIA, July 27.

The *Bulletin* says: We hear from a source that we cannot discredit that a dispatch was received yesterday evening at the War Department announcing that Gen. Ricketts has been killed, and that Gen. Early and force was in the Valley of Virginia, and had been reinforced by Gen. A. P. Hill's corps, about 20,000 strong.

WASHINGTON, July 27.

A gentleman who has just arrived here, informs that Harper's Ferry was evacuated by our forces, and the rebels have their line of skirmishers out about four miles distant from the place. He cannot give me an estimate, but states that they are in large force. He also informs me that there was more or less fighting on Sunday between Martinsburg and Williamsport, and that our forces fell back to and fortified.

Passengers from Western Maryland, who came down this forenoon, report heavy firing there heard on Monday in the direction of Martinsburg, and yesterday firing was heard from up the river, apparently in the neighborhood o. Williamsport.

NEW YORK, July 27.—The *Commercial's* special says that the War Department says that the raid is a humbug.

A special to the *Evening Post* from Washington says: Advices from the upper Potomac represent illness and fatigue as the cause of Hunterburg yesterday. Cavalry skirmishing has occurred at Williamsport. It is untrue that the rebels occupy either Frederick or Hagerstown.

The Latest.

BALTIMORE, July 27.

Harper's Ferry is still in our possession. There has been no attack on the river side. The rebels are believed not to have entered Maryland yet. A scout who left Martinsburg at seven o'clock last night, crossing the river at Shepherdstown arrived here this morning, reports heavy skirmishing at Martinsburg between Crooks' forces and the rebels under Breckinridge, Early and Gordon. Our forces fell back to this side of the Potomac from Martinsburg to Williamsport, but the rebels evinced no intention of crossing, and refugees from the town on their western side of the river were returning to their homes. It was generally supposed that the object of the rebels was to keep our forces on this side of the valley while they gathered in the harvest.

Later reports assert that we have re-occupied Martinsburg.

11:30 P. M.—Gen. Wallace has issued orders for the immediate enrolling of all the able bodied colored men in this city, directing that they be forthwith organized into companies and regiments, and armed and equipped. They are to be drilled and furnished with arms. The officers are to be appointed by the Mayor, and the force will constitute a part of the special militia ordered into service. All the disloyal masters and employers not to interfere with the execution of the order.

The leaguers are also actively engaged in perfecting their organization, and have issued a notice restricting the press here from publishing anything in relation to the rebel movements is still in force, much to the perplexity of the editors, who do not appear to appreciate its wisdom.

LATER.—The statement in the special dispatch to the *Bulletin* that Harper's Ferry has been evacuated is undoubtedly incorrect, as the telegraph to that point is still working. The reported occupation of Martinsburg is generally credited.

From General Butler.

CAPTURE OF STRAWBERRY PLAIN.

It is Recaptured by our Troops.

NEW YORK, July 27.

The *Times'* correspondent with Gen. Butler, under date of 23d, says the rebels on Thursday night attacked the 10th Maine regiment, which was holding Strawberry Plains, in superior force, and Lt. Col. Hall, commanding, in obedience to orders, slowly fell back before the assault; returning to Gen. Foster's headquarters with the loss of one man. Not disposed to yield the point, Gen. Foster yesterday morning, under cover of fire from our gun boats, again sent the Maine regiment to retake the position, and they succeeded, holding it all day. Last night reinforcements were to be thrown over, and we doubtless shall keep the place permanently. If we do this without more fighting it will be a sure sign of weakness on the part of the enemy, to whom the position was an advantage.

Guerrilla Operations in Kentucky

MURDER OF AN UNOFFENDING CITIZEN

Provost Marshal of Louisville Captured

Released on Taking a Confederate Oath.

LOUISVILLE, July 27.

On Monday night thirty-five guerrillas entered Hawesville, and were shelled out on Tuesday morning by one of our gunboats, when they went to Cloverport and robbed the stores. When last heard from they were moving upon Stephensport.

Last night, at 11 o'clock, as Gilson Mallory, State Senator, was returning to his home about five miles from the city, in a buggy, accompanied by his son, he was accosted ten miles from the city by a band of guerrillas, who demanded where he was going. He replied, home. The soldier responded, "you had better go back to the city at this time of night." Mallory then started his horse, whereupon the soldier fired upon him from a carbine, killing him almost instantly. It is rumored that the same evening, Gilpin, formerly physician in the Workhouse, who had been in the military prison, was sent for a few miles out of town guarded by four men under charge of a Lieutenant. He told the Lieutenant he would not be taken to the military prison again alive, and shot the Lieutenant fatally, whereupon the guard killed the Doctor.

Early this morning six guerrillas captured Capt. George W. Womack, Provost Marshal of Louisville, and his clerk, near the residence of the former, at Middletown, 12 miles from here. The guerrillas administered the usual oath of oath in behalf of the Southern Confederacy and then released their prisoners.

SALE OF CONFISCATED PROPERTY.

NEW YORK, July 27.

A special to the *Commercial* from Washington says: Marshal Lamon advertises to-day an auction sale of the confiscated property in this district, of C. Ushford, Jno. Letcher, Wm. H. Thomas, N. H. Lewis, Oscar R. Hough, Thos. W. Greer, Trusten Polk and Wm. Smithson. The sale to take place the 8th day of August next.

Price of Coal in New York.

NEW YORK, July 27.—An auction sale of 25,000 tons of coal was had to-day, prices ranging from $10 to $12 per ton.

FROM GENERAL GRANT.

No Offensive Movement Yet.

DECISIVE EVENT NEAR AT HAND.

Resignation of Gen. Martindale.

CHANGE OF COMMANDING OFFICERS

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, July 26th—9 A. M.

No offensive movement has been made by any part of this army. The decisive event cannot, however, be far off. During the last three days the rebel pickets have steadily refused, in consequence of superior orders, to make the customary exchange of newspapers, doubtless because of bad news from Atlanta. Artillery and picket firing continues actively on the right and centre.

The enemy's shells are becoming very annoying. Yesterday one of their eight-inch mortar shells dropped into a group of five officers indulging in a chat, in the rear of the main line of General Ledlies' division, and exploded right among them. Captain Galusha, and Lieuts. Royce and Bowman were very seriously injured, the latter mortally.

Gen. Martindale has resigned. Gen. Birney has assumed command of the Tenth Corps. Brig. Gen. Ferrero, has been mustered out on account of non-confirmation by the Senate. Gen. Julius White now commands the colored division. Gen. Bartlett, of New York, commands the first division of the Fifth Corps, temporarily, during the absence of Gen. Griffin, on sick leave. Geb. Bartlett, of Massachusetts, wounded in the Wilderness, has reported for duty and resumed command of his old brigade in the Ninth Corps. Gen. Reynolds and Gen. McMillan, of Indiana, are among the late arrivals.

FROM GEN. SHERMAN.

LATEST FROM THE FRONT.

Sherman Don't Desire to Enter Atlanta.

HE COULD DO SO IN TWO HOURS.

Stoneman on a Railroad Incursion.

Recent Loss of the Rebels 12,000.

LOUISVILLE, July 27.

Maj. A. W. Kelly, late Mayor of Natchez, has just arrived from the front on Monday night. He reports that on Friday, in front of 15th, 16th and 17th Corps, our men buried three thousand two hundred and twenty-one rebel dead. We captured 1,000 seund prisoners and 1,000 severely wounded, and eleven stand of colors. Among the prisoners are thirty-three officers, from the rank of Colonel down. The slightly wounded were taken off the field by the rebels. Gen. A. Logan estimates the rebel loss at 12,000. Our loss, including killed, wounded and missing, at 3,420.

Atlanta is in plain view. Gen. Sherman does not desire to enter Atlanta at present, though in two hours he could establish his headquarters there. Gen. Stoneman is *en route* for the Macon and Atlanta Railroad.

To-day's Nashville *Union* says Gen. Garrard, at the head of a bavalry force, marched to Covington and destroyed several bridges, and captured a large number of cars and two thousand bales of cotton. We also learn the rebel loss before Atlanta will doubtless reach 12,000.

From the Southwest.

Recent Outrages on Hannibal Railroad.

DISLOYALISTS TO PAY FOR THEM.

Rebel Thornton's Force Disbanded

ARMY MOVEMENTS IN ARKANSAS

ST. LOUIS, July 27.

The guerrillas burned the railroad property at Shelbina and Lakeman, on the Hannibal and St. Joe Railroad, yesterday. At the latter town they burned a large bank at Salt River bridge over that stream; robbed citizens promiscuously and plundered stores of friend and foe alike. The band numbered from 30 to 200 armed men. They went west from Hannibal yesterday, and were at Salt River bridge last night. The damage to railroad property and value of plunder secured is not ascertainable, but the loss is considerable, as the merchants had a large stock. The road is clear to-day, excepting the burned bridge, where trains are transferred.

Gen. Fisk has issued ammunition being shipped into North Missouri in trunks, one or two of which were broken in transit at Quincy to-day, revealed considerable amounts of buckshot and other ammunition. Gen. Fisk to-day ordered an assessment on the disloyalists of Alby and Monroe counties sufficient to cover all damages to the railroad from that source. It will be collected, and the same rule will be strictly enforced on all railroad lines in that district.

General Fisk has received authority to recruit four regiments of twelve months United States Volunteers in North Missouri. A large force left St. Joe to-day, by order of Col. Davis for below. Every bridge on the Hannibal and St. Joe Railroad is strongly guarded.

Fisk's militia are doing thorough work, every brush patch in Platte, Clay, Ray and other rebellious counties being vigorously searched for bushwhackers. Thornton is said to have disbanded his men, telling them it was impossible to cross Missouri River, and as the Federal forces were concentrating on him he was liable to be destroyed if they kept together. No large bands being heard of for several days gives color to this statement.

Samuel H. Allin, general manager for Eastern Division Union Pacific Railroad, was shot and killed in the streets of Wayndotte, Kansas, to day, by a man named Valentine. No reason assigned for the killing. Allin's assassin escaped.

Late advices from Little Rock, Arkansas, say that Price's army is at Camden, he himself is at Shreveport. His position is to gain and bring supplies of his force over the Mississippi near James Landing. Kirby Smith is attempting the same. Gen. Lee Gordon, from Banks' department, with a month's command of White River with reinforcements for Steele.

The steamer City of Alton has arrived from Memphis. A sharp skirmish occurred near Collierville on Tuesday, between a detachment of the 46th Iowa infantry and a company of rebel cavalry, resulting in the defeat of the rebels, with a loss of ten or twelve. A large quantity of Government hay was burned at Memphis on the 25th.

Information from White River represents all quiet. Provisions and last quarters was divided between Camden, Monticello and Princeton. Fagan's force was in the neighborhood of Pine bluff, plundering occasionally. Gen. Gordon's Federal brigade, from below, occupied St. Charles.

Owing to late treasury restrictions, the Memphis cotton market came to a stand still. Stocks of nine hundred bales on hand, sixty bales shipped from Memphis on Monday were seized here by the military authorities to-day.

Authority Granted.

ONE YEAR REGIMENTS ACCEPTED.

Full Companies Received at Once.

HARRISBURG, July 27.

Authority has been granted to the State authorities by the Secretary of War to organize new regiments of volunteers for one year, under the last call of President Lincoln for 500,000 men. The Governor will issue his proclamation to this effect as soon as orders and instructions are received from Washington. Full companies of volunteers for one year will be at once received.

Yellow Fever in New York Harbor.

NEW YORK, July 27.

In view of the fact that yellow fever has broken out among the crew of the United States steamer Tahoma, lying at Quarantine, the Mayor has issued a proclamation warning persons against violation of the health laws, or acting in opposition to the regulations prescribed by the health officers of the port.

The steamer Staten Islander, from New York for Port Royal, was fallen in with in a sinking condition off Hatteras Inlet, on the 20th inst., by the steamer Saxon, for Boston, which by by her three hours and took off the crew and passengers, and took them to Philadelphia. When last seen the Staten Islander was fast sinking, the water being up to her main deck. The Staten Islander was formerly a Staten Island and New York ferry boat.

A small party of guerrillas crossed the Ohio near Pass Landing, Ind., on the night of the 25th, and are now engaged in plundering the citizens in that vicinity.

Watts Sherman, the New York banker is now dangerously ill in Europe, whither he went on a tour for his health about a year ago.

Indiana Copperheads Outflanked

THEY DESIRE SOLDIERS TO VOTE.

GOVERNOR MORTON SAYS YES.

He Objects to Their Conditions.

Special Dispatch to the Cincinnati Gazette.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 26.

I notified you a few days ago that the Copperhead State candidates had proposed to the Union State candidates to join in an application to the authorities at Washington for permission to our soldiers in the field to return home to vote next fall, and that the proposition would be more than gladly accepted, with the addition that the soldiers shall vote anyhow if they can't come home, and that no candidate defeated by such a vote should contest the election. To-day the proposition was accepted by Governor Morton on behalf of the Union Candidates, but without the addition that was anticipated. The Governor says he heartily approves the step; that as early as last April he applied to the authorities with the same object, and on his late visit to Washington renewed the application. He adds that the union of the Democratic candidates with those of his own party to secure the privilege in question, is especially gratifying to him, and that he would at once forward the application and his reply to Washington in order to secure a definite arrangement of the matter as soon as possible.

This move of the copperheads is too illy concealed to deceive the soldiers or anybody else. If they had any idea that the furlough would be granted they would have applied for halters as readily.

Information Relating to the Coming Draft.

Although we have heretofore given consideration to the rights, duties and incidents arising under the enrollment laws, we are admonished by frequent communications and inquiries that there are many citizens under exercise of mind upon the subject who have not yet paid sufficient attention to the matter, or properly understood that which has been said about it. We therefore give the following synopsis of the requirements of the law, embracing some things hitherto touched upon and others not yet noticed.

First. The exemptions of the original act, to fathers of motherless children under twelve years of age, to some members of families in which others are in service, to sons who are the support of aged and infirm parents, and for other similar causes, are no longer allowed.

Second. The commutation clause, by which a person who was drafted might be released upon payment of three hundred dollars, is repealed, with a single exception in the case of persons conscientiously opposed to bearing arms

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Purviance's New Photograph Establishment, corner Penn and St. Clair streets, Pittsburgh, Pa., (entrance on Penn street.) Reception Rooms and skylight on second floor. Operating Department under the charge of Mr. Borah, well known as one of the most successful Photographers in the country, with a full corps of skillful and experienced assistants. Photographs in all styles and sizes, from the smallest card to life-size, plain or colored, in oil, water or ink. Careful attention given to copying old Daguerreotypes. Ambrotypes, &c., to any size Photograph desired.

Purviance's Photograph Rooms, corner of Fifth and Market streets, second and third stories, over Richardson's jewelry store, Pittsburgh, Pa. Photographs of every style, plain or colored, from the popular carte de visite to cabinet and life-size. Mr. Purviance would particularly call the attention of the aged and infirm to the easy accessibility of this establishment, being reached by a single short flight of stairs. Prices moderate, and satisfaction guaranteed.

The Daily Commercial.

THURSDAY, JULY 28, 1864.

National Union Nominations.

FOR PRESIDENT:

ABRAHAM LINCOLN, of Illinois,

FOR VICE PRESIDENT:

ANDREW JOHNSON, Of Tennessee.

FOR CONGRESS—XXIId DISTRICT:

JAMES K. MOORHEAD.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

Special Election—Shall Soldiers Vote?

TUESDAY, AUGUST 2d, 1864.

One Hundred Day Men and the Draft.

The question has been raised, whether One Hundred Day men are exempted from the draft under the language of the enrollment law, which says that "all persons actually in the military or naval service of the United States at the time of the draft" are "hereby exempted from enrollment and the draft." It is stated that Solicitor WHITING, of the War Department, has given it as his opinion that, notwithstanding the language of the law, One Hundred Day men are not exempted, but are liable to enrollment and the draft. His construction of the law is that the exemption does not apply to men called out for a special purpose, and for a short term only.

This opinion may be in conformity with the policy of the War Department and in keeping with the necessities of the Government, but we believe that its soundness is at least questionable.

Are Hundred Day men "actually in the service" or not? Are they not mustered in like one and three year men? Are they not liable to the same orders, penalties and hazards as one and three year men? In what respect are they not "actually in the service?" Wherein does their case differ so radically as to render their status regarding the draft totally different from other men in the service?

They are in the service for a short time and for "a special purpose," says Mr. Commissioner WHITING, and therefore the term does not apply to them. This is an admission at least that they are "in the service;" but it is the duration of the service which is the ground of the decision. Once admitted to be "in the service;" we do not see how it can matter what the character or duration of the service is. The law says nothing about that. Suppose the One-Hundred men volunteer for that time or as much longer as will be necessary to do a certain thing; and suppose at the end of the one hundred days they are not discharged, but continued indefinitely, and finally serve a whole year, would they not be exempt? The reply is, that the men drafted while in service will be credited for the time they serve under the one hundred day call. But there is no law for this, whereas there is express, clear and explicit provision of law exempting all men from the draft who are "actually in the service" at the time.

We may consent that this arrangement may not work very unjustly. But, is it according to law? Is there a shadow of legality about it? If we are to have laws of Congress made and unmade at will; if they are to be construed in the teeth of language as clear as it can be made to express an idea; and if, as an off-set, we are to have constructive provisions added not even hinted at in the law, then we know little what the laws of the land really are from reading them; nor can we even conjecture what they may not become under some future emergency.

The One Hundred Day system was in operation at the time the enrollment act was passed. It was no new thing, and Congress knew all about it. The question was presumed to be before them, and the presumption is that the law was framed and passed in the full intention that it should be administered just as it clearly reads. If, notwithstanding the language exempting all men "actually in the service," it was intended that One Hundred Day men should be an exception, there would have been some clause inserted to that effect. There being no clause of the kind, can Commissioner WHITING or any other law or Department officer supply it now?

Mr. Fessenden's Appeal to the Country.

The new Secretary of the Treasury appeals to the people in behalf of the Two Hundred Million Loan which he has placed in the market. In doing so he has evinced his confidence in their ability to supply the wants of the Treasury, recognized the universal confidence in the National credit, and taken a step eminently calculated to give it strength abroad. The best way to make our credit strong abroad, is to manifest our confidence at home. Our opinion is, the Secretary has acted wisely in choosing the people for his Bankers. There is something grand and strong in going right to them for money. The government which is in a struggle for existence is their Government. The debt of the nation is their debt. The credit of the nation is their credit. It is all-in-all with them. Besides, it is in behalf of the great patriotic cause, in the success or failure of which all that the people have or hope to have will be lost or gained. The entire business is theirs. Mr. FESSENDEN is their Secretary, the Secretary not of the monied institutions or of per centage men.

We feel confident that the people will respond by furnishing the money wanted, and placing the obligations of the Government in their pockets, and thereby show their unwavering faith in the National credit and the success of the cause, to prosecute which the loan is needed.

Retaliation.

We would not put in questions at the wrong time, but we would be glad to know what course the Government has concluded to take in relation to the Fort Pillow massacre. We have a distinct recollection of certain well spoken promises made by the President at Baltimore, some months since. Has not time enough elapsed?

How is This?

The Boston *Traveler* of Monday, has the following:

THE 100 DAYS' MEN.—Notwithstanding the reports to the contrary, those men who have enlisted in the State for the 100 days' service *will be exempt from all drafts made during their term of service*

We submit if this is so, the same rule should extend to this State. How is it?

MR. GREELEY speaks of his late coadjutor, Col. [o:ado] JEWETT, as "a gentleman of vivid imagination, who does not always clearly discriminate between objective realities and subjective conceptions—between what was said to him and what he thinks should have been." That is a very delicate way of saying that a man is addicted to lying.

What Has Become of the Greenbacks?

The recent discovery that the banks in the eastern cities hold but a small amount of Greenbacks, has put afloat the question, What has become of them? As an explanation, in part, it has been remarked that every man who has money to spend is obliged to take for his daily use twice or three times as much as formerly, to effect the same result. All travelers must more than double their nominal resources before they leave home; and everywhere the movement dependent upon the actual delivery of money, requires a much larger volume. This of itself would absorb over two hundred million dollars of the paper money. There would still remain, however, over five hundred millions to be accounted for as available for the purposes of trade. What has become of it?

The conclusion is inevitable that the people are hoarding Greenbacks, the same as they formerly hoarded gold and silver, only to a greater extent. Yes, the worthless Greenback money, the paper trash, which, if we believe the "very hard cash" theorists, is worth only about fifty cents on the dollar, is being "salted down" in secret tills and old stockings, by the people all over the country. The fact is significant and speaks well for the intelligence and patriotism of the masses. It evinces their faith in the Government and proclaims their determination to sustain it against the rebellion, for if the Government does not succeed, Greenbacks will be worthless.

Southerners in New York.

The New York *Tribune* says:—

"This city swarms with men and women from the Southern States, refugees, blockade-runners, spies, released prisoners of war, secession sympathizers, relatives of rebel officers, and others. Some of these congregate in gold—some of them keep boarding-houses—some of them live upon the charity of their acquaintances, and a majority of them exert the utmost of their efforts to discourage enlistments, lower the tone of patriotism, and give all the aid and comfort they can to the enemy. When it is possible to send contraband news to the rebels, they do so at any risk or cost. They do the trading with disloyal merchants and send ship loads of goods to blockaded ports. They are the principal operators in the money market, and the rise in the price of gold is due chiefly to their exertions. Their conversation is devoted mainly to the dispraise of our officers and men, and highly colored eulogy of the Rebels in arms. Many of them are known to the detectives, who watch them closely and render it difficult for them to seize another Chesapeake, or lead another riot. They go in and out day and night at the hotels and club rooms, where they meet each other, but they are not 'unnoticed and unknown.' Notwithstanding the high rate of rents and the consequent begging into the country, there is hardly an unoccupied tenement house in the city. 'To Let' is a sign seldom seen on the doors of dwelling houses in New York, and these facts are enabling the great number of persons who have come here from the Seceded States. They swell the enlistment roll and increase our quota, but they will not render service in the army, and will not take the pains to have their names erased from the books of enlistments."

We might add that in not a few cases that we know of, and there might have been many more, proprietors of houses even turned out good loyal tenants to make room for rebel refugees who offered to pay more rent. But for the unprincipled cupidity of men who obtained places for their names on the lists of the loyal, such a state of things would not now exist. The cities of New York and Brooklyn are now full of secessionists, and the leading Unionists exhaust themselves in making them welcome and in showing what a hospitable people the North is. It is wonderful, but it is true, nevertheless.

Good!

—The New York *Herald* has finally taken ground against Mr. Lincoln. It says his reply to the bamboozle Peace Commissioners will seal his fate. We never mind the reasons, since the *Herald* has really taken ground against the President.

Lake Superior Mining News.

A visit to the eastern mines of Ontonagon county, says the *Miner*, exhibits a spirit of enterprise and active preparation for an extension of openings and increase of forces that is remarkable. It was evident that miners and laborers are becoming more abundant, from the fact that new mines, which a few weeks ago could not muster but two or three, are now full; but at many of the large mines there was still a deficiency of men. The immense belt at the Winona mines, recently opened, shows very favorable features. Besides the green carbonate and lump copper found in and about the lode, there are large portions of vein rock which are immensely rich in stamp work, and tons of which are exposed in the opening already made. These veins extend at intervals of five to eight rods apart over the east half of the quarter section on which they are located, showing the lode distinctly defined for over a quarter of a mile in length. An abrupt ledge of rocks overhanging the opening is distinctly traceable westward, under which the lode will be readily found at slight expense.

The new shaft at the Penn Mine, recently commenced, has reached a depth of fifteen feet, where the timber will rest upon the solid rock. The vein or lode is ten to twelve feet in width, and carries a fair per centage of stamp and nugget copper. No. 2 shaft will be commenced soon and carried down as speedily as possible, but owing to the impracticability of driving the adit, for want of air, it will be impossible to realize anything from the products this summer. The Coulter mine, adjoining the Penn, and the probable value o' the veins and lodes known to cross it, render its further exploration very desirable, but the impossibility of procuring the kind of labor required for the work has thus far prevented. The Henwood mine, formerly the old Douglass Houghton property, is about to be re-opened, the necessary machinery having been procured. The What-Cheer mine still remains inactive.

The Milton Mining Company is now the title of the company formerly known as the Fire Steel Mining Company. It is situated south of the What Cheer and east of the southern portion of the Indiana, and on the main branch of the Fire Steel river. The new company are preparing to mine it in earnest, a policy to which it has not previously been subjected. The Indiana company are now erecting a small stamp mill on the stream that passes through the cleared portion of their lands. The mill is not so large as would be desirable, but by a succession of reservoirs it is thought enough will be saved from the spring freshets and the regular supply to wash the material from eight head of stamps. The openings are being forwarded as fast as possible, and their results, especially east and below the junction, are very gratifying.

Openings on the north vein of the Great Western continue to yield favorable results though its real merits cannot be fully known without the aid of the Hoisting Engine and Rock Crusher, designed for that place. These in place, and there cannot be a doubt but the results from this vein, even without a stamp mill will more than meet the expectations of its friends. The adit level on No. 2 vein south, was formerly driven for some distance off the lode. A change in the course, to now developing a lode of excellent promise in barren and stamp copper. The more southern lodes are not at present, being wrought. At the Bohemian mine some forty miners are constantly at work. The cleaning of the works on the South lode will soon be commenced, and it is predicted that this once rich lode will be restored to its former productiveness. The stamp mill here is again running steadily, and although the rock is not very rich, it will produce a paying quantity of mineral. The Evergreen lode has been traced across the West half of the Adventure property, and opens rich wherever taken. The July product of the Grand Portage mine was thirty-six tons, four hundred and thirty-three pounds.

Who Shall Define the Basis of Peace?

It is the duty of the government and the people to see to it that when a peace is secured it shall promise permanence. None other is worth the making. None other should be regarded with the least favor by the true friend of peace and unity. The rebels broke the peace and it is not only the duty, but the privilege, of the loyal men of the country to define the terms upon which it shall be re-established.

Who is Francis Carryle?

The Albany *Argus* gives quite an elaborate notice of the fourth volume of a "History of Frederick the Second, called Frederick the Great, by Francis Carryle." It is heavy on "Carryle." "Carryle has a religion," it says: "Carryle is now an old spaniel," "an old dog like Carryle," etc. Pray, who is "Francis Carryle?"

GENERAL R. E. LEE, commanding the so-called Confederate armies, sustained a scalp wound on the right side of his head, while viewing our lines on the 8th inst., standing in front of our centre. He was indisposed for a few days from its effects, but is now again in command.

Buying Substitutes.

In a morning paper a few days since it was asserted, or supposed, that there were in this city and county one thousand persons exempt from draft who could, with little or no inconvenience put each a soldier into the field for three years. Admitting that there may be one thousand such persons within the bounds named, and that such an act would be highly commendable, it may still be asked, "Is this the best investment which they, as patriots and philanthropists, can make of their money at this crisis." One thousand men thus purchased would cost not less than one million dollars. This sum would furnish a bounty of two hundred dollars for five thousand men, only five hundred and twenty-one less than the reported quotas of the 22d and 23d Districts under the late call. There is little doubt but that $1000 in the shape of bounties would secure them volunteers for one year, as it would put their yearly income up to $675 00, counting government bounty, pay and rations at $342 00, the total being fully $175 00 more than a common laborer can earn in the same time, and equal to the yearly earnings of many clerks and mechanics. This calculation is not made in the belief that one thousand or even five hundred exempts are about to exhibit such liberality. It is intended for non-exempts able to pay their $1,000, or their $5,000, who are hastily and selfishly purchasing immunity from service for themselves or their sons by having substitutes at any cost. This course of action depresses the poor man, as it makes him more keenly feel his utter helplessness.

It is suggested that the rich man and man of business might go into the ranks. The common reply is "I would cheerfully go but it is out of the question. I cannot possibly leave my business." This apology is taken for what it is worth. The poor man is also engaged in business, and a very commendable business it is. Aged or infirm parents, perhaps a wife or wife and children are dependent upon him for support, a support that may cease the very day that he remits his labor. Unremitting toil is his business and he must attend in person. He has no competence to fall back upon. Who can say that his plea on the score of business is not much stronger than that of the rich man? Shall such a man go into the army from the doors of plenty without the fullest assurance that while he endures the privations and fatigue of the camp and the march, and the risks of the battle field, the wants of those dependent upon him shall be fully supplied.

This call for five hundred thousand men divested of the commutation, appeals strongly to the wealthy. They have it in their power to lighten the burden which must otherwise fall heavily on the poor. Many have done nobly and many will do again, but let each one remember that however large his contribution may be, it falls infinitely short of his who gives his life to his country.

The draft is by no means inevitable if the proper means be taken to avoid it. Let a liberal bounty be offered. Money is plenty. This was proven by the late draft—nine-tenths of those drawn and not exempt paying the commutation or furnishing substitutes at a higher cost. Those that are liable will give liberally, the absence of the commutation being a very strong inducement. In former drafts this motive was wanting. Possessed of three hundred dollars many quietly awaited the drawings. If not drawn their money was saved; if drawn they paid their money and were exempt. Not so now: the draft is inexorable. The call is for the man and not for his money. The man as a volunteer, or the man as a conscript.

Let every man who would buy his substitute put his money into the district fund, which, by the contributions of his poorer neighbors, would be increased to an amount that would place the filling of the quota beyond a doubt.

Will men enlist? If within the last twenty days, without the pressure of a draft and with a bounty of only $50, twelve or fifteen hundred men were obtained for one hundred days, will not men enlist as quickly for one year, the bounty being six or eight times as great? The impending draft in which the chances of escape are so few, will prompt many to accept the bounty in preference to the risk of having to serve without it.

There is danger in delay. The business of a month should not be crowded into a week. Let those interested go to work in earnest, and with the help of those exempt, this draft (it is confidently hoped the last,) can be easily avoided.

EXEMPT.

Personal.

The Wesleyan College at Middletown, Conn., last week held its commencement, at which George Thompson, of England, received the degree of L. L. D.

Mr. Vincent Colyer is about to proceed South to recruit in the interest of the Hancock Recruiting Committee, in New York. Mr. Vincent Colyer is just the man who knows how to reach the colored element.

Captain Coulter, the Provost Marshal of the Westmoreland district, was shot on Saturday, near Blairsville, by a man whom he was attempting to arrest. He is very seriously though not fatally injured. The guilty party was arrested and is retained in custody.

The pocket of Mr. Clay, M. P., was picked, recently in the lobby of the British House of Lords.

There is a boy living at Tresillian, near Truro, named Edward Weeks, who, although only 12 years of age, stands five feet six inches high, is very bony, measures 43 inches round the waist, and is of the astonishing weight of 189 pounds, or considerable that of an ordinary youth of the same age!

Jesse Stedman, aged eighty-two years, addressed a public assembly at Springfield, Vermont, on the Fourth, and died before he left the platform.

In spite of considerable opposition, Hon. Goodlove S. Orth was nominated by the Union party at Lafayette, Ind., last Wednesday, to represent the Eighth district.

At St. Louis, a gem of a fellow, named Charles L. Hunt recently dismissed from the Belgian Consulship, has attempted to set himself up as a conspirator, and failed in the business, being held in $10,000 for trial on a charge of treasonable practices.

J. L. Packard, of Wisconsin, has been elected to fill the post of Superintendent of Public Schools in Chicago.

Thomas Colley Grattan, the well known novelist and essayist, has just died in London, at the age of eighty-six. Mr. Grattan, who was born in Dublin, in 1793, was the son of Mr. Colley Grattan, of Edenduff, Co. Limerick.

General Spinola protested against the competency of the court about to try him in New York, because it had been constituted by Gen. Dix who was his accuser.

John Jackson, a notorious character, occupying apartments at No. 340 Water street, N. Y., attempted to fire the building early on Monday morning, by piling a quantity of his wife's clothing in the middle of the floor and then setting them on fire.

A grand Masonic Reception was recently given by M. W. United Grand Lodge Free and Accepted Masons (colored) of the State of New York, in honor of M. J. F. Finelon Duplessis, a distinguished Mason of the Grand Orient of Hayti, who came to this country for the purpose of forming a perpetual union of fraternal Masonic relations between M. W. Grand Orient of Hayti and the M. W. United Grand Lodge of this State. The alliance was formed at the Grand Lodge room, on the evening of Friday, July 22. The distinguished officers and the two grand bodies were: M. W. M. J. F. Finelon Duplessis, S. G. W.; M. W. P. B. Reason, G. M.; M. W. R. F. Wake, P. G. M.; R. W. P. W. Ray, D. G. M.; R. W. P. Peters, K. T. The Grand Orient of Hayti being in correspondence with the Grand Lodges of England and France, settles the question in relation to the recognition of colored Masons in the United States. Mr. Duplessis is a gentleman of considerable culture, connected with the Bureau of Education in the Haytian Government.

The editor of the *Daily Telegraph* (Mormon) at Salt Lake City is Mr. T. B. Stenhause, who was the agent in charge of the Mormon immigration at New York some years ago, and is introduced in Captain Burton's recent work, "The City of the Saints," as a leading man among the Mormons.

Madori, the prima donna, notwithstanding her intended marriage with a New York lawyer, does not intend to leave the stage. It is announced that she has been engaged for the Teatro Regio, at Turin, for the season of 1864-'65.

Political.

R. W. Clark has been nominated for Congress by the Union men of the Sixth district of Ohio. He will succeed Chilton A. White, copperhead.

John E. Stevenson has received the democratic nomination in the Chillicothe district.

Goodlove S. Orth, war democrat, has been renominated for Congress in the Eighth district of Indiana.

David Turple has been again nominated in the Ninth district, Indiana, against Speaker Colfax. He is also the copperhead candidate for Lieutenant Governor, and is opposed to the war.

General A. P. Hovey has declined to become a candidate for Congress.

THE Petersburg *Register* contains an account of a fight between citizens and deserters from General Lee's army, in the vicinity of Pleasant Branch, Campbell county, in which it is said the deserters got the worst of it, though they fought like veterans. It is stated that there are numerous small camps of these deserters scattered over the country, a circumstance from which they leave the reader to draw his own inferences.

THE MACKEREL FISHERY.—The Gloucester Massachusetts *Advertiser*, reports the arrival of the schooner Arcturus. This is the first arrival of the season, and other vessels are reported on their way home with good fares. The mackerel being of the early catch, are not very fat; but their being a good demand, they readily sell at good prices. The prospect for a successful mackerel season is encouraging.

General Intelligence.

The guerrillas of the South-West are meeting with their deserts. Jennison, the jayhawker, is on their track, and mercy is no element in his composition or practice. He carries with him lists of the rebel sympathizers, as the guerrillas do of Union people. The trembling traitors are said to run before the Kansas boys like scared sheep.

On Monday morning a fire took place in the House of Refuge at Rochester, N. Y. The chair shop was destroyed, and the flames communicated with the Lake Avenue Church, which was also burned. The total loss is estimated at over $60,000.

Since the commencement of Grant's campaign, 1,000 nurses and surgeons have been sent to the army—775 of that number were ladies.

Two murders were committed in Chicago on Sunday. A boy was kicked to death by a drunken comrade, who escaped. Both cases were the result of rum drinking.

Mr. Watts, the reporter at Marlborough street police court, London, has for some time past been carefully jotting down the more extraordinary cases which have come before "His Worship" during several years. He has thrown these "Notes in the Curiosities and Eccentricities of Life in the Metropolis" into a small volume, and it will be published under the title of London Life at the Police Courts.

A great Union meeting was held at St. Louis on Monday evening, at which speeches were made by General Jas. H. Lane, of Kansas; Hon. John Wentworth, of Chicago; Governor Richard Yates, of Illinois; Hon. Goodlove S. Orth, of Indiana, and General Geo. R. Smith, of Pettis county, Mo.

A crop report has been published in Chicago which gives information from about two hundred different points in reference to the ravages of the chinch-bug, the drought and the general condition and prospect of the crops. The report, upon the whole, is encouraging; it shows that great efforts were made to arrest the operations of the chinch-bug, and where it was done the crops have been saved. Many cereals needed rain to make them progress, and if the per cent fall of rain extended over the Western States generally, we may conclude that the crops will be good, and that the earth will continue to "yield her increase."

A grand reception was given to some returned volunteers at Chicago, on Monday. An ovation was given to Batteries A. and B. Chicago Light Infantry, and the Hecker Jeoger regiment (German). The torchlight procession was a gala affair and the enthusiasm which prevailed gave evidences of the estimate in which our soldiers are held.

The "local" column of the Richmond *Examiner* furnishes the following facetious item: For the first time in our varied experience we saw a barrel of flour hauled up Governor street in a hearse! The public stared, but the driver drove on. When we came to recollect that flour was five and six hundred dollars per barrel, and that the struggle for bread was one of life and death, we better appreciated the connection between the hearse and the barrel of flour.

At Indianapolis the Copperheads will not volunteer, but are constantly abusing Union men for not doing so. This is the case in other places besides Indianapolis.

The Wilmington, Del., *Republican* relates the following incident: "A few days ago, Mr. Stephen S. Pierce, of the Fifth Ward, determined to give a robin, which he had kept in a cage about four years, its liberty. With this view, he took the bird to the highland near the residence of Dr. Norris, and let it go. It first flew to a tree, then took a sweep some distance, returning near the place where he was sitting, and hovered around him, as if unwilling to quit his presence. After remaining some time, Mr. P. returned home, leaving the bird behind. Anxious to know whether it had departed, he went out about two hours afterwards, and was astonished to see his former pet remaining near. Mr. P. had taken some food in a small cage, and on the ground around it the robin came and partake freely. Lingering an hour or more, Mr. P. retraced his steps homewards, when the bird at once followed him, flying about his head, seemingly in great distress. Surprised at this, Mr. Pierce picked up the bird, and returned it to its cage, when it at once evinced great joy."

The colored people of Philadelphia are agitating the question of their exclusion from street railroads. In that city, as in all others, they keep at it; they are right, and must triumph.

The editor of the Lafayette *Journal*, (Ind.,) had a fearful experience the other day. He says: A decidedly first-class specimen of total depravity came under our observation this morning, a repetition of which we are not anxious to witness. A couple of Irish women living in the rear of the premises on Second and Main and Ferry streets, got into a quarrel in regard to the number and merrits of their offspring, resulting in a scene of hair-pulling, scratching, kicking, throwing, and all other demoralizing actions, &c. It was the epitome of degradation. The battle commenced with an artillery duel—the combatants using ten pound dough balls, which failed to succeed in the square stand up, fist fight, interlarded with a decapitation (capillary) of both combatants. They finally clinched, and the mauling it rough and tumble, when they were separated by the husband of one of the parties. The scene beggars description—the wailing and crying of the children of the women rending the air redolent with their shrieks. Whisky.

On Saturday evening last, an explosion took place at the Dupont powder mills, Wilmington, Delaware. Two of the mills were destroyed and several persons were more or less injured. The cause of the explosion was attributed to some disarrangement of the machinery, by which it is supposed a spark was emitted, thus igniting the powder. The mills are about twenty by thirty feet in dimensions, and about fifteen in height. At the time of the explosion the mill contained, as near as could be ascertained, about five tons of powder. The mills have been guarded for several weeks by a company of militia men, and kept a strict watch over the factory in order to prevent the intrusion of any one after the closing of the gates. It is therefore believed that the explosion of Saturday would have been caused by some designing person. It is thought that the loss will reach about sixty thousand dollars. The buildings are entirely destroyed, and it will be some time before they can be put in a condition suitable for use. Large pieces of timber and barrels were thrown by the force of the explosion, entirely across Lake Brandywine Creek, and for a great distance evidences of the disaster were visible.

It is said that a female "funambulist," or tight rope dancer, named Mdlle Rosita, has concluded an engagement with the hotel companies at Niagara Falls, to cross the river on a rope at the precise point crossed by Blondin. The event is to take place on the 20th of August.

The Newport *News* condemns the "secesh" sentiment prevailing at that fashionable watering place. On the fashionable drives the rebel cockade is prominently displayed every day by women who are land-mouthed in their denunciation of the Northern people and the Union army. In the parlors, these degraded females give expression to sentiments that no respectable woman will entertain, while the secession brawlers keep gentlemen away from clubs.

The New York theatrical managers have held another meeting, and have determined to raise their prices of admission an amount to be hereafter decided on. The minstrel managers propose to raise the price of admission to their establishments to thirty-five cents, and of reserved seats to fifty cents. Meantime the actors wait anxiously for an increase of salaries.

The little town of Enfield, Mass., has presented an example of patriotic energy which ought to be imitated in every village and city in the loyal States. Within two days after the late call for 500,000 men, a company of one hundred thirty-six men, was raised, and the men presented, accepted, and mustered in.

A most singular prodigy is now receiving the affectionate caresses of the French *savants*. It appears that a hen, belonging to a farmer at Gleur Castel, which had been wasting away for some days, and was on the point of being killed, astounded her owner by laying, not her accustomed egg, but a membranaceous pouch, enclosing a little dog, perfectly formed—but dead.

How long Eve, the first woman, lived we do not know. It is a curious fact that in sacred history, the age, death, and burial of only one woman—Sarah, the wife of Abraham—is distinctly noted. Woman's age ever since appears not to have been a subject for history or discussion.

During the week past large numbers of refugees have arrived at Point Lookout, from the South. They say that passes are granted freely at Richmond to come North. Some of the refugees report that General Sheridan had attacked Early on his retreat, and recaptured a large share of his plunder. This is said to have taken place near Staunton. Doubtful.

REAL ESTATE IN NEW YORK.—A Boston paper having stated that real estate in New York had declined so that there were more offers than buyers, the press of that city indignantly deny that such is the fact. The following prices are recorded as proof: Property could have been bought a short time since for about the same cash that can be now, with the exception of fancy properties on Murray Hill, Fifth avenue and Madison square, which, instead of going down, are sold for more than they were six months ago. Houses that last Spring commanded $30,000 to $35,000, are not to be had at $40,000 to $45,000. The last house sold on Fifth avenue, 25 by 100, for which $50,000 was asked in the Spring, with its furniture, has recently been sold for $60,000; a house in Twenty-third street, for which $52,000 was asked, has recently been sold for $62,000; a house in Thirty-eighth street, for which $50,000, $41,000 is now offered. In fact the price of labor is so high and first-class houses so scarce that almost any price within reason can be obtained, and there is a good demand for them from persons coming from all sections of the country to settle here.

REFUSAL TO SURRENDER PRISONERS OF WAR.—The Cherbourg authorities, a correspondent of the London *Daily News* says, refuse to give up to Captain Winslow eight wounded sailors of the late ship Alabama, whom he sent to the Cherbourg Marine Hospital in order that they might be better taken care of than they could be on board the Kearsarge. The ground of the refusal is that the men have been made liable of French law, that every prisoner of war who sets foot on French soil becomes, by that act, free. If that be the law of France, Captain Winslow no doubt acted in ignorance of it when he parted with his prisoners, though the Cherbourg officials are not likely to let him derive any advantage from that fact. It is probable, also, that neither of the two belligerents can properly quarter his prisoners in the territory of a neutral and then insist on a right to reclaim them at pleasure.

To the People of the United States.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, July 25, 1864.

By an act of Congress approved June 30, 1864, the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to issue an amount not exceeding two hundred millions of dollars in coupon bonds, bearing interest at a rate not exceeding seven and three-tenths per centum, redeemable after three years from date, and to exchange the same for lawful money. The Secretary is further authorized to convert the same into bonds bearing interest at a rate not exceeding six per centum, payable in coin. In pursuance of the authority thus conferred, I now offer to the people of the United States Treasury notes as described in my advertisement dated July 25, 1864.

The circumstances under which this loan is asked for, and your aid invoked, though differing widely from the existing state of affairs three years ago, are such as afford equal encouragement and security. Time, while proving that the struggle for national unity was to exceed in duration and severity our worst anticipations, has tested the national strength, and developed the national resources, to an extent alike unexpected and remarkable, exciting equal astonishment at home and abroad. Three years of war have burdened you with a debt which, three years since, would have been deemed beyond your ability to meet. Yet the accumulated wealth and productive energies of the nation have proved to be so vast that it has been borne with comparative ease, and a peaceful future would hardly feel its weight. As a price paid for national existence, and the preservation of free institutions, it does not deserve a moment's consideration.

Thus far the war has been supported and carried on, as it only could have been, by a people resolved, at whatever cost of blood and treasure, to maintain, unimpaired, to posterity, the system of free government bequeathed to them by the great men who framed it. This deliberate and patriotic resolve has developed a power surprising even to themselves. It has shown that in less than a century a nation has arisen, unsurpassed in vigor, and exhaustless in resources, able to conduct, through a series of years, war on the gigantic scale, and finding itself, when near its close, almost unimpaired in all the material elements of power. It has, at the present moment, great armies in the field, facing an enemy apparently approaching a period of utter exhaustion, but still struggling with a force the greater and more desperate as it sees, and because it sees, the nearer approach of a final and fatal consummation. Such, in my deliberate judgment, is the present condition of the greatest contest for civil liberty in which you are now engaged.

Up to the present moment you have readily and cheerfully afforded the means necessary to support your Government in this protracted struggle. It is *your* war. You proclaimed it, and you have sustained it against traitors everywhere, with a patriotic devotion unsurpassed in the world's history.

The security for the future, such as should command your ready confidence. Much effort has been made to shake public faith in our national credit, both at home and abroad. As yet we have asked no foreign aid. Our own self-reliant, and loyal people have thus far proved adequate to our wants. They are yet ample to meet those of the present and the future. It still remains for a patriotic people to establish their credit speedily. The brave men who are fighting our battles by land and sea must be fed and clothed, munitions of war of all kinds must be furnished, or defeat, and in defeat, national disgrace. This is not the time for any lover of his country to inquire as to the state of the money market, or whether he can so invest his surplus capital as to realize a larger return. No return and no profit can be desirable if followed by national dissolution or national disgrace. Present profit thus acquired is but the precursor of speedy destruction. Any loan or investment can be so surely profitable as that which tends to insure the national existence.

I am encouraged in the belief that by the recent legislation of Congress specie payments may soon be placed upon a sound and more stable footing. The present deranged condition of the currency is imputable, in a great degree, to disturbances arising from the withdrawal of necessary checks, often inevitable in time of war, when expenditures must largely exceed any possible supply of coin. The opportunities thus presented to acquire sudden wealth have led to vicious speculation, a consequent increase of prices, and violent fluctuations. The remedy is only in controlling the necessity which begets the evil. Hitherto we have felt the need of more extensive and vigorous taxation. Severe taxation has been unpopular, and has seemed to many an undue timidity and tardiness of action, on the part of Congress, in this regard. I deem it but just to say that very great misapprehension has existed, and still exists, upon this point. Legislators, like all others, have much to learn in a new condition of affairs, An entirely new era was to begin, and with all these, experience is needful to test the value of the system, and correct its errors. Such has been the work which Congress has sought to perform. I am happy to say that daily results are proving the internal revenue act to exceed in efficiency the most sanguine expectations of its authors. On the 1st of June, 1863, it yielded about four and one-half millions of dollars, while the corresponding month of this year returned about fifteen millions, under the same law, with the new law, which went into effect on the first day of the present month, the Treasury not unfrequently receives one million in a day. As time and experience enable the officers employed in collecting the revenue to enforce the stringent provisions of the new law, I trust that a million per day will be found the rule and not the exception. Ample space is undoubtedly left for improvement in the law, and in its administration, as a greater amount of necessary information is acquired. The proper sources of revenue, and the most effective modes of obtaining it, are best developed in the execution of existing laws. And I have caused measures to be initiated which will, I hope, enable Congress so to improve and enlarge the system as, when taken in connection with the revenue from customs and other sources, to afford an ample and satisfactory basis for additional credit. Rely on such a basis, and in a steady and vigorous restraint upon currency, can a remedy be found for existing evils. Such restraint can only be exercised by the Government, when furnished with means to provide for its necessities. But without the aid of a patriotic people any government is powerless, for this or any other desirable end.

The denomination of the notes proposed to be issued, ranging from fifty to five thousand dollars, place these securities within the reach of all men, and afford a convenient investment for their redemption the faith, and honor, and property of that country are solemnly pledged. A successful issue of the present, now believed to be near at hand, will largely enhance their value to the holder; and peace once restored, all burdens can be lightly borne. He who selfishly withholds his aid, at this hope-full turning point in the struggle, when ought to know the minds of their supporters, he has thousands of adherents in the country who would eagerly enlist to serve under him. Let all means be employed to close the war at once, and to unite the people of all parties in a great and immediate effort to that end.

HORRIBLE.—A woman residing near Terre Haute put out the eyes of her son to save him from the draft. She was the mother of seven sons, one of whom had died in the army, and another had suffered the amputation of his leg. To save her next oldest son from the draft, she held a burning coal close to his right eye, while he slept on a lounge, and the optic nerve was destroyed without more than momentary pain. He has since become entirely blind. The mother is supposed to be partially deranged.

The English in New Zealand.

The English are prosecuting a war in New Zealand. If half that has been said of its origin be true the natives are far more worthy of sympathy than the rebels of the South for whom so much has been said and done abroad. But this is not the point in hand. The British have had a "ere scold" there lately, a bit of experience well calculated to bring down their notions of self-esteem almost as much as the sinking of the "Alabama." Gen. CAMERON is in command there, and one of his expeditions has met with unexpected disaster.

It had been in preparation for three months, and was designed to capture the strong fortified position of Mere-mere, situated on the south side of an unfordable stream which flows into the Waikato, where a large force of the Maories had intrenched themselves. All this time the troops had been eyeing this position, but the general was waiting for steamers; and thus much time was lost and expense incurred for the benefit of the contractors. But at length the steamers arrived, and a plan of attack was formed. We quote the description of the affair as given by the correspondent of the London *Times*:

"The boats and steamers were to go up the Waikato, in spite of the enemy's two carronades and their charge of tenpenny nails. This force was to get in their rear and attack them, while others were sent against them in front, and the fall of Meremere was to be the signal victory which should decide the fate of the campaign. But unfortunately the natives declined to wait till the surrounding force had built a redoubt for itself, and after a delay of a day the position was found evacuated, and we were apparently in a fortified beholders that the position supposed to be impregnable in front was nothing at all but a few rifle-pits in a not very formidable position. An advance was made towards Rangariri, and because Mere-mere was found to have been such a slight thing this position was presumed to be the same. Accordingly it was "rushed," and after the first rifle-pits were carried and everything had gone on smoothly, the general's orderly discovered that there were still works to be conquered. But here another difficulty occurred. The officers got up and tried to get their men to 'rush' this place, but without effect. The men would not stir. The artillery were then sent for. They, fifty in number, armed with revolvers and swords, rush at the place. Some ascended the parapet, but they were not well supported, and they were likewise repulsed. Some people said it was a pity to waste the lives of men intended for a special purpose upon such a work as this. However, the blue jackets were sent for, and the General, in a speech, said to them that they had failed to take the place, and he had sent for them to do it. They proceeded to within fifty yards of the work, but got no further, and retired below the crest of the hill. It is no wonder that self-reliant turned to those about him and offered to take suggestions from anybody. The officer commanding the engineers prompted mining, which was accordingly commenced; but then it was found that the fuse had got damp on board the Pioneer, which had accompanied the force and carried a portion of the troops. A breech was then made, and the engineers, who were working under cover, but when it was almost completed, the inmates of the redoubt, to the number of one hundred and eighty-three, jumped out and surrendered at daybreak. They could have got away in the night had they not waited for expected reinforcements, for the place was not surrounded. Some had deserted in the night, but they would have been observed in the day-time. If they had gone we should have sustained a severe reverse. Their loss was about forty five killed and one hundred and eighty wounded—a large proportion out of a fighting force of about one thousand men."

Eating Economically.

What kind of food has the most nourishment and costs the least is a question of great practical importance. The following tables may be studied with considerable interest by every family. They will show the mode of preparation, the amount of nutriment, and the time required for the digestion of the most common articles of food placed upon our tables. A dollar's worth of meat, at twenty-five cents a pound, goes as far as fifty cents' worth of butter at half a dollar a pound. Three pounds of flour, at eight cents a pound, is said to contain as much nutriment as nine pounds of roast beef, which, at twenty-five cents is $2 25; that is twenty-five cents' worth of flour goes as far as nine times that much money spent for roast beef, as weighed at the butchers

SWEET MEMORIES.

BY LAURA ELMER.

How they splashed the window pane—
How they leaped upon the plain—
How they glittered in the dell—
How they pattered, tinkled, fell—
The drops of rain!

O, we've not forgotten, quite,
Those sweet beauties brimmed with light!
Gayly dancing, mad with glee,
Kissing blossom, bush and tree,
Soft drops of rain!

Will it e'er entrance again,
Cooling, tinkling, lulling rain?
First a sprinkle, then a shower,
With a dashing, drenching power,
Great drops of rain?

BESEECHING.

Hearken, Spirit of the Rain,
Send those liquid gems again—
Now we lift our eyes to thee,
Scorched, we have one only plea,
For drops of rain,

All of blessing 's in thy gift—
What 's in honor—what 's in thrift?
Sirius crisps us flesh and bone,
Days lag on, and falls not one
Sweet drop of rain,

Come, soft sprinklings, gently down—
Bathe the sole and bathe the crown;
Thousands join the fervid prayer,
Burns it through this dog-day glare,
For rain, for rain.

SATURDAY, July 23, 1864.

Wit and Wisdom.

A one legged miller is at once miller and hopper.

The girl who has address can win many addresses.

None can sound the depths of the human bosom like a stethescopist.

An elephant is a powerful animal, but the smallest dog can kick him.

The merchant who measures his goods honestly adopts a wise measure.

Many people's charities, like the brooks, are scantiest when most needed.

Love must ever love the feet that never weary in running on love's errands.

Better have no dumplings in the family than make them of the apples of discord.

Every man is involuntarily original in at least one thing—his manner of sneezing.

The dandy who makes the greatest flourish, isn't always in a flourishing condition.

Money is to a man what a trunk is to an elephant, and what teeth and claws are to the lion.

There are young women who lay their heads upon the bosom of one lover to gaze and wink at another.

If life is a battle, let the teacher of youth be a poet who may animate the boy to meet it with needful songs.

If a stone-cracker works at his calling on the first day of the week, he breaks at each blow a stone and the Sabbath.

If you want a sweetheart that is remarkably *charming*, consider whether she hasn't something of the *snake* in her nature.

Communion with nature, when the passions of the soul are excited, writes a verse of peace round the inner storm-bell.

A poor man is generally happy as long as he lies down; and, fortunately, he stands but about half his life time.

We are all like Milton's Adam, looking upward on our first night as the last day, and the setting of the sun is as the setting of the world.

Friendlessness and smiles act on the heart like spirits of nitre on water, making it colder when it is cold, and warmer when it is warm.

The hidden cistern of the soul may fill fast with sweet tears, while the windows through which it looks are undimmed by a single drop of moisture.

The hypocrite stretches out his arms warmly to close some one in the closest embrace, but only, like the hated Moloch, that he may burn them to ashes.

Beware of hasty marriages. When young folks are going to church, they seldom heed whether they are in a slow march or a gallop.

Moses smote the rock with his rod, and a stream gushed forth. Smite a rocky-hearted boy, and two streams will gush forth, one from each eye.

A man may declaim about religion without having much of it. It does'nt follow that one's stomach is full of food because he talks with victuals in his mouth.

The Egyptian mothers rejoiced when their children were devoured by crocodiles. Pity that many a fellow's mother of our day had'nt lived in their time and on the banks of the Nile.

The parted and loving heart opens to the distant one, as those flowers which expand in the rays of the sun will unfold their blossoms even on days when clouds come between.

If there were a Miss Robinson Crusoe on a desolate island, with no one to please but her own reflection in the water, she would yet be every day make and wear the newest fashions.

It is he who is born rich, not he who has made himself rich, that oftenest commits suicide; on the other hand, it is not the poor man but he who has become poor, that kills himself.

A confounded inclination to still-sitting comfort settles in man; like a great dog, he lets himself be pricked a thousand times rather than to take the trouble to jump up in lieu of growling.

Foolish and wicked wishes descend below, where, though they are bodiless syllables, they are often formed into pikes and needles, and straightway return to the world to torment the author.

Our hearts are at least bright and brimfull of love in the hour of our meeting, and in the other hour when we part, inconsolable; even as the stars appear milder, larger, and more lovely at their rising and setting than when they pass over our heads.

On the blue mountain of our dim childhood, toward which we ever turn and look, stand the mothers who marked out to us from thence our live; the most blessed age must be forgotten ere we can forget the warmest heart.

Love changes all into splendor, even tears and the grave; and before us, life, like the declining sun of the longest day of the North Sea, touches only with its ring the passing earth, and rising again, like mourning in the arch of heaven.

Write upon a piece of paper with a certain kind of ink, and the writing will be invisible till brought out by being held to the fire. And thus a man may have secrets written in his bosom that can be read by no one till the pouring of a fiery liquid into his stomach reveals them all.

A New and Strange Disease.

The June number of the Buffalo *Medical Journal* contains a long editorial detailing the facts concerning a newly discovered disease which has appeared in Cheektowaga, Erie Co., New York. The discovery was recently noted in Germany, but the cases described in the *Journal* are the first which have been positively identified in this country. The disease is caused by the presence in the muscles of a worm or parasite, known as the *trichina spiralas*, and in the cases recorded, the victims have become thus infected from eating the flesh of swine, in which the worm chanced to abound. The credit of discovering the disease is due to Dr. Krombein, of Buffalo, who in connection with Dr. Duyler, of Lancaster, in the middle of May last, attended two patients, a man and his wife, in Cheektowaga. Both of these died. Another family of seven members, at Merrills, in that county, was attacked in the same way. The parents died, but the children are reported alive, though in a dangerous condition. Dr. Lathrop writes the result of a microscopic examination of the case. He says:

"The specimen of human muscle taken from a person after death, and also the sausage he had eaten, which you gave me, supposing them to contain the Trichina Spiralis, I carefully examined under the microscope, both alone and with Dr. Hadley. The parisite was found in both, in great abundance, but in different states. In the muscle taken from the human body, the worm was free, while in the sausage it was encysted. In the first I failed to find the worms inclosed in a cyst. They were often more or less coiled, two or three turns of an elliptical form; but often the shape was not regular, though seldom straight. The irregular forms in which the worm was found was probably caused by tearing and scraping the muscle to render it thin enough to become transparent under the microscope—the normal shape being more or less coiled. Under the microscope the worm could be readily seen with a low power, and presented uniformly a pointed head, a body increasing in size to the tail, which had somewhat of a truncated appearance, with a slight fissure. There was an appearance of an intestinal canal running the whole length of the body, somewhat undulating, and filled with granular matter.

In the portion of the sausage examined, the worms were inclosed in an ovoid cyst, and here were found free. Even scraping the muscle did not rupture the cyst. They were much smaller than the free worm, were always coiled, occupying the centres of the cyst, and in most cases single. One cyst only was observed in which were two worms, separate from each other, each occupying an extremity of the cyst. The cysts were closed by the muscular fibres, which had the appearance of having been pushed aside, and at either end, the space where the muscular fibres was separated was filled with fat globules. I did not find a cyst without a worm. The appearance was as here represented, magnified over two hundred diameters. The worm occupied about one-third of the cyst space. In the small piece of the muscular tissue of the sausage, I should rather say small collection of scrapings, nearly thirty cysts containing worms were counted.

The worm appears then, in this case in the encysted state in the sausage, and in the free state in the human muscle. It would, therefore, appear probable, that taken in the stomach in the encysted form, the worm escaped from its envelop by being set free in the process of digestion, and immediately set out on its progress towards its ultimate destination, viz: the straited muscles. The first step was, probably, piercing the intestinal walls, thereby creating the inlatory diarrhea; afterwards passing thro' the peritoneum on its migration outwards. Arriving at the muscles, its abode is fixed in them. Its ultimate destination is a matter of doubt. * * * * * * *

Usually there is but a single worm in a cyst, but it may, in instances, contain two or more. The worm is tenacious of life, and endures unhurt several degrees of heat and cold. It may not be destroyed by moderate frying, and it survives the process of smoking to which preserved meats are subjected. In the cyst it is motionless, but observers state that movements have been seen when free"—*Buffalo Courier.*

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Country Store for Sale,

With stock of goods amounting to eight or ten thousand dollars, bought before the late advance in prices. For particulars address
Jy23-1w Commercial office, Pittsburgh.

WELLSVILLE BUSINESS PROPERTY. —A new brick STOREHOUSE, now used as a Dry Goods Store, in the centre of business, is OFFERED FOR SALE CHEAP.

The erection of the C. & P. R. R. Co.'s machine shops in the town of Wellsville, bringing there large numbers of mechanics and others, has given an impetus to trade and makes this property worthy the attention of the capitalist, or of the merchant seeking an opening for a lucrative business.

Apply for particulars to S. S. BRYAN,
Broker and Insurance Agent, 59 Fourth st., (Burke's Building.) jy18

FOR SALE.—THREE ACRES AND TWENTY PERCHES OF LAND, well adapted to business purposes, having a river front of near 300 feet, and fronting on Lincoln street 353 feet, within three-fourths of a mile of the Mechanics St. Bridge. The attention of business men is invited to examine this property, as it presents a good location for an extensive rolling mill, steel works, edge-tool factory, saw mill, lumber and boat yard; also, shovel factories, iron foundry, oil refineries, &c., &c. For terms, apply at the Real Estate and Insurance Office of
G. S. BATES,
June 18, 1864. Butler St., Lawrenceville.

FOR SALE.

The Subscribers

OFFER FOR SALE THEIR

CANDLE, SOAP AND OIL WORKS,

Situated on the

CORNER OF STEVENSON STREET AND PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE.

It is the most extensive and complete works of the character in the United States. It has Candle, Soap, Lard, Oil and Carbon Oil Works complete, with facilities unlimited. Title unexceptionable. Terms easy. For price and terms apply to

B. C. & J. H. SAWYER,
my5:tf 47 Wood Street.

A RARE CHANCE FOR INVESTMENT. For sale, that beautiful Homestead of the late Col. MORGAN, of Pittsburgh, containing 187 acres, a large portion rich river bottom, with about 30 acres containing the best Youghiogheny Coal, and some 50 acres of hill land heavily timbered, the balance under cultivation. The improvements in part consist of a good DOUBLE BRICK HOUSE, a large Barn, and Out-Houses, a never-failing Well, an Orchard of the best varieties of Fruit Trees now in bearing; also, two Tenant Houses, &c. This Farm lies upon the bank of the Monongahela River, fourteen miles from Pittsburgh, and offer peculiar facilities for the Mining, Loading and Shipping of Coal, for building all kinds of Water Craft, for the most convenient and profitable disposition of the Timber, and other products of the land. The whole is offered for sale on most advantageous terms.

For particulars apply to
JOSEPH DILWORTH, Esq.,
Of Dilworth, Porter & Co., or
THOS. J. KEENAN, Esq.,
Attorney at Law, Pittsburgh.
my19

SUMMER RESORTS.

CRESSON SPRINGS.—THIS DELIGHTFUL SUMMER RESORT, located on the summit of the Alleghany mountains, 2,300 feet above the level of the sea, will be open for the reception of visitors on the 15th day of June, 1864, and will be kept open until the 1st of October. The buildings connected with this establishment are of a substantial and comfortable character. The water and air possesses superior attractions. The cool forests and dry and bracing atmosphere contribute to the pleasure of those who seek relief from the oppressiveness of the sultry air of thickly populated towns and cities. The grounds, walks, &c., have been highly improved, and are of a varied and picturesque character. A fine Band has been engaged for the season. Ample facilities for Bathing have been provided. The subscriber intends to spare no pains to render it in every respect as comfortable and attractive as possible, and hopes, by his long experience in the hotel business, to anticipate and supply the wants of the public. The railroad connections of Cresson enable him to obtain *supplies for the table*, not only from the surrounding country, but from both the Philadelphia and Pittsburgh markets. There is at Cresson Springs a telegraph office, and two daily mails from Philadelphia and Pittsburgh and intermediate points.

Tickets, good for the round trip, from Philadelphia can be had at the office of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. For further information, address
G. W. KULLIN,
je20:om Cresson Springs, Cambria county, Pa.

THE NATIONAL HOUSE,

FIFTH STREET, McKEESPORT, PA.

This delightful Summer Resort is now open for the reception of Visitors and Boarders.

Families can be accommodated with Boarding during the season on very favorable terms. His table is furnished with every delicacy which the market affords. It is easy of access by the Connellsville Railroad.
H. KLEINMAN,
McKEESPORT, September, 1863.

25 CENTS TO SAVE 25 DOLLARS.—Hegeman's Concentrated Benzine removes Paint, Grease Spots, &c., instantly, and cleans Silks, Ribbons, Gloves, &c., equal to new. Only 25 cents per bottle. HEGEMAN & CO., Chemists and Druggists, New York.

A delightful Cordial and Valuable Tonic.—Hegeman & Co's Cordial Elixir of Calisaya Bark, possessing the active and well-known properties of the Peruvian Bark in its most agreeable form. It will be found a valuable Tonic in all cases, but particularly as a preventative to Fever and Fever and Ague. It is a pleasant and palatable Cordial, and in much superior to the common whisky and rum bitters so much in use. Sold by Druggists. HEGEMAN & CO., Chemists and Druggists, New York.

Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Cholera, Cholera Morbus, &c.—Certain and Immediate Cure.—Hegeman's Celebrated Diarrhœa Remedy has been used with unfailing success since the cholera season of 1832. A single dose will usually check the Diarrhœa in a few hours. Prepared only by HEGEMAN & CO, Chemists and Druggists, New York. Sold by all the principal Druggists in the United States. jy2

SALE OF FORFEITED STOCK.

OFFICE OF THE GREAT WESTERN MINING CO., PITTSBURGH, July 19, 1864.

THE FOLLOWING STOCK IN THE Great Western Mining Company, forfeited for non-payment of assessment of one dollar per share, payable on the 10th day of May, 1864, will be sold at the office of the Treasurer in the city of Pittsburgh, Pa., on SATURDAY, 30th day of July, 1864, at three o'clock p. m., unless previously redeemed by the payment of the assessment, interest and costs:

50 shares	in name of	E. F. Adams,	no certificate issued.
50 "	" "	Gilbert Williams & Co.,	" "
25 "	represented by certificate No. 1026.		
100 "	in name of	R. Hunt,	no certificate issued.
10 "	" "	T. R. Sewall	" "
90 "	represented by certificate No. 1116.		
500 "	in name of	M. Howe & Co.,	no certificate issued.

By order of the Board of Directors.
JAMES M. COOPER,
Secr'y and Treas. Great Western Mining Co.
jy26tf

SALE OF FORFEITED STOCK.

OFFICE OF THE MASS MINING CO. OF PITTSBURGH, PITTSBURGH, July 19, 1864.

THE FOLLOWING STOCK IN THE Mass Mining Company of Pittsburgh, forfeited for non-payment of assessment of one dollar per share, payable on 10th day of May, 1864, will be sold at public auction at the office of the Treasurer, in the city of Pittsburgh, Pa., on SATURDAY, 30th day of July, 1864, at 2 o'clock p. m., unless previously redeemed by the payment of the assessment, interest and costs.

31 Shares standing in the name of L. Grow. No certificate issued.

150 Shares	represented by	certificate No.	158.
200 "	" "	"	51.
25 "	" "	"	179.
8 "	" "	"	209.

By order of the Board of Directors.
JAMES M. COOPER,
Secretary and Treasurer Mass Mining Company of Pittsburgh. jy26tf

OFFICE COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE, 22D COLLECTION DISTRICT, PA., PITTSBURGH, July 20, 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ANNUAL LISTS OF LICENSES and INCOME TAXES, under the United States Revenue Laws, are now in this office, and that payment must be made between the 1st and 30th of July, otherwise the penalties will be strictly enforced.

The Taxes for the city of Pittsburgh, borough of Lawrenceville and Pitt township will be paid at this office, and at the times and places of collection in the other boroughs and townships of this District due notice will be given by Deputy Collectors W. E. Harrison and John A. Sergeant.

The Monthly Tax List, for May, is now due and ready for settlement.
W. LITTLE, Collector,
Je30:1m 67 Fourth street.

DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE, Pittsburgh, Pa., July 20, 1864.

ARTILLERY HORSES

PURCHASED IN OPEN MARKET.

$170 will be given by the undersigned, at Pittsburgh, Pa., for good Artillery Horses, payable in certificates of indebtedness, for not less than ten horses.

These horses must be well formed, active and free from all defects, from 5 years old this Spring to 9 years old, from 15½ to 16 hands high, and to weigh not less than 1,050 pounds. White horses and mares will be excluded.

They will be examined by a competent judge, and all horses presented must conform to the above specifications. O. CROSS,
jy21-tf Lt. Col. and D. Q. M. General.

CHANGE OF BASE.—

MESKIMEN, NORTON & CO.,

COKE, COAL AND LIME.

Having purchased Mr. James Reno's coal-yard, west end of the South Common, just below the Pearl Mill, Allegheny city, we are prepared to furnish the public in either city with superior Coal, Nut Coal or Slack, Connellsville Coke, white or common Lime, Fire Brick, Fire Clay or Pitt. Having cars of our own on the roads both east and west, we are prepared to furnish our regular western customers and others with Connellsville Coke or Anthracite Coal, with promptness, and at the lowest rates. We flatter ourselves that the Connellsville Youghiogheny Coal for iron-workers, is unsurpassed, being free from sulphur.

Address Pittsburgh or Allegheny Post office, or call at our Coal Yard, South end West Common, Allegheny city. ja4

FOR THE FALL OF 1864.—

200,000 APPLE TREES.

Extra fine, two, three, four and five years old, including all the old leading varieties, and many new ones.

Also, a very large stock of Pear, (standard and Dwarf,) Cherry, Peach, Plum, Evergreen, Shade and Ornamental Trees, Roses, Grape Vines, Shrubs, Green-house Plants, &c., &c., wholesale and retail, at very reasonable prices. JOHN MURDOCH, Jr.,
my22:tf Pittsburgh and Oakland Nurseries.

PITTSBURGH PLOW WORKS,

J. C. BIDWELL,

Manufacturer of every variety of Plows, Plow Castings, Steel Moldboards, Cultivators, &c. Manufactory, Warehouse and Office, corner Duquesne Way, Fayette street and Garrison alley, only three squares from all the Railroad Depots.

Having increased facilities for foundry work I am prepared to make to order Castings of all kinds, of superior quality, as also to do Machine Work generally. je21

M. WHITMORE. C. H. WOLFF. G. J. DUFF. T. H. LANE

WHITMORE, WOLFF, DUFF & CO.,

(Sign of the Anvil.) Importers and Dealers in

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,

Three doors above St. Charles Hotel, No. 50 WOOD STREET, Pittsburgh. jn11

FINE BRANDY.—26 cases Cognac "Otard, Dupuy & Co." brand. In store and for sale by
je2 MILLER & RICKETSON.

THE TRAVELER'S GUIDE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

Pennsylvania Central.

Departs.	Arrives.
Thro Accom., 8..... 8:50 a m	Baltimore Exp'r. 12:20 p m
Thro Mail..... 2:50 a m	Philadelp'a Ex's. 12:50 p m
Thro Express..... 4:25 p m	East Line..... 12:50 a m
East Line..... 8:25 p m	Thro Mail..... 12:20 a m
John's Acm'n..... 3:00 p m	John's Acm'n..... 10:05 a m
1st Wall Station.. 6:30 a m	1st Wall Station.. 6:15 a m
2d do ..... 11:40 a m	2d do ..... 8:55 a m
3d do ..... 2:50 p m	3d do ..... 1:55 p m
4th do ..... 6:00 p m	4th do ..... 5:35 p m

The Church train leaves Wall's Station (on Sunday) at 9:00 a. m., returns at 12:45 p. m.

Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago.

Departs.	Arrives.
East Line..... 1:00 a m	Chicago Express... 2:20 a m
Express..... 1:10 p m	Philia. " ... 2:10 p m
Mail Train..... 6:30 a m	Cin'ti " ... 7:50 p m
	Crestline Mail.... 1:10 p m

The New Brighton Accommodation leaves Allegheny Station at 9:15 a. m., 12:00 m, 4:30 p m and 5:40 p m. Returning, leaves New Brighton Station at 5:50 a m, 7:50 a m, 12:30 p m, and 2:50 p m.

Aliance Accomodation leaves Allegheny Station at 2:10 p m.

Pittsburgh and Connellsville.

Departs.	Arrives.
Mail..... 7:35 a m	Mail..... 6:00 p m
Express..... 2:40 p m	Express..... 9:30 a m
1st McKeesport.. 11:50 a m	1st McKeesport.. 6:50 p m
2d do 6:15 p m	2d do 2:35 p m
Port Perry..... 7:00 a m	Port Perry..... 8:30 a m
Braddock's..... 4:15 p m	Braddock's..... 5:40 p m

The Sunday Train to and from M'Keesport leaves at 1:00 p m, and arrives at 10:00 a m.

Allegheny Valley.

Departs.	Arrives.
Mail..... 7:00 a m.	Mail..... 7:00 p. m.
Express..... 3:30 p. m.	Express..... 9:30 a. m.
Accommodation. 3:00 p. m.	Accommodation 7:45 a. m.

Cleveland and Pittsburgh.

Departs.	Arrives.
Mail..... 8:10 a.m.	Mail..... 3:50 p. m.
Cincinnati..... 1:45 a. m.	Cincin. Express.. 8:05 p. m.
do 1:45 p. m.	do do ..... 2:10 a. m.
Wheeling..... 6:20 a. m.	Steubenville Accommodation.. 10:00 a. m.
Steubenville Accom'n leaves Allegheny.. 3:50 p. m.	
Cleveland..... 1:45 a. m.	
do 1:45 p. m.	

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

Artificial Limbs.
A. G. Neubert.....13 St. Clair st.
J. Reichenbach.....over 58 Fourth street.
C. Helmbold.....96 Smithfield st.

Advertising Agents.
C. Mather.....Philadelphia.
S. M. Pettingill.....New York.

Ambrotypes.
J. W. Parviance.....cor. Market & Fifth streets.

Banks.
First National Bank.....Wood, near Fifth st.
Exchange Bank.....Fifth st
Bank of Pittsburgh.....Fourth st
Allegheny Bank.....Fifth st
Merchants' and Manufacturers'.....Fourth st
Citizens' Bank...corner Wood and Diamond alley

Boots and Shoes.
B. Dalzell.....182 Smithfield St.
H. Childs & Co.....133 Wood st.
Slater & South.....54 Market st.

Book and Job Printers.
W. S. Haven.....Corner Third and Wood.
J. W. Kennedy.....78 Fifth st

Book, Stationery and News Dealers.
J. W. Pittock.....78 Fifth st.
W. S. Haven.....corner Third and Wood sts.
John P. Hunt.....Masonic Hall, 59 Fifth st

Bakers.
S. S. Marvin.....64 Fourth street.

Boiler Makers.
Carroll & Snyder.....corner Second and Short sts.

Bill Poster.
James Thackrey.....160 Pennsylvania avenue.

Bolt and Nut Works.
Hubley, Adams & Co.....72 Water street.

Brass Works.
Mansfield & Fitzsimmons..13 Second near Short st.

Commission Merchants.
R. H. King.....211 Liberty st.
Allen & Needles.....Philadelphia.
Taussig, Livingston & Co.....St. Louis.

Cotton Manufacturers.
Park, Painter & Co..149 First and 123 Second street
King & Pennock.....29 Wood street

Cloaks and Mantillas.
Pittsburgh Cloak and Mantilla Store73 Market st.

Coal Dealers.
Meskimen & Norton.....Allegheny

Carriage Manufacturers.
Cornwell & Kerr.....5 St. Clair street.

Cutlery.
James Bown.....136 Wood street.

Dry Goods.
J. W. Barker & Co.....59 Market st.
J. M. Burchfield.....corner Market and Fourth st.
A. Bates.....
Joseph Horne.....77 and 79 Market st.
Gardner & Schleiter.....92 Market st.
H. J. Lynch.....96 Market st.
E. R. Gardner.....93 Market st.
White, Orr & Co.....25 Fifth st.
Wilson, Carr & Co.....64 Wood st.

Druggists.
Joseph Fleming...corner Diamond and Market st.
Chas. H. Super.....corner Penn and St. Clair sts.
J. J. Bender & Co.....corner Wayne and Liberty sts
B. L. Fahnestock & Co.6 & 78 Wood & 91 Fourth st.

Dentists.
G. W. Spencer.....530 Penn st
Quincy A. Scott.....278 Penn st

Foundries.
Charles Knap.....cor. Etna and Pike street.
Cadman & Crawford..cor. Duquesne Way & Canal.
Wm. G. Price,cor. Pennsylvania ave. and Price st.
Patterson, Erbe & Co., Growersville, Birmingham.

Freight Agents.
Clark & Co.....cor. Liberty and Water streets.

Grocers.
Wm. Bagaley.....718 and 20 Wood street.
G. R. Jones & Son.....191 Wood street.
J. S. Dilworth & Co.....129 and 132 Second st.
Miller & Ricketson.....221 Liberty street
Cook, Pettit & Co..corner Smithfield and First st.

Gas Fitters.
Weldon & Kelly.....cor. Sixth and Wood street.

Glass Manufacturers.
C. Ihmsen & Son.....134 First street.

Hatters.
Wm. Fleming.....139 Wood st
Whitmore, Wolf, Duff & Co.....98 Wood st

House and Sign Painters.
Brown, Morrow & Co.....91 Third street.
W. A. Lyons.....7 Fifth street.

Hotels.
National.....McKeesport
Union.....Philadelphia
Girard House.....Philadelphia
Belvidere.....Sharpsburg
Jones House.....Harrisburg

Iron Manufacturers.
Lyon, Snorb & Co.....121 Water st.
Lewis, Oliver & Phillipscor. Market and Water st.
Spang, Chalfant & Co.....91 and 93 Water st.
Jones & Laughlin.....121 Water st.
Graff, Bennett & Co.....57, 59 Water st.
Lloyd & Black.....48 Water st.

Insurance Offices.
H. L. Ringwalt, Life Ins. Co.....67 Fourth street.
Allegheny Insurance Co.....37 Fifth st.
Citizens' Ins. Co.....corner Market and Water sts.
People's Insurance Co.....corner Wood and Fifth sts.
Delaware Mutual Insurance co.....35 Water st.

Iron Foundry.
Smith, Park & Co.....149 First st.
Joseph Pennock.....141 Wood st

Jewelers.
Dunseath & Co.....56 Fifth street.
John M. Roberts.....16 Fifth street.

Lawyers.
McMaster & Gazzam.....98 Grant street.
H. G. Mackrell.....Grant near Fifth street.
Hampton & Moreland.....93 Diamond street.
W. J. & Hall Patterson.....144 Fourth st.
Arthurs & Riddell.....133 Fourth street.
E. S. Morrow.....114 Fifth street.

Lithographs.
Krebs & Bro.....Corner Fifth and Wood

Merchant Tailors.
John S. Lee.....No. 49 St. Clair st.
H. Oppenheimer.....83 Wood street.
W. H. McGee.....10 St. Clair street.

Musical Instruments.
Wamelink & Barr.....12 St. Clair street.
Charles C. Mellor.....82 Wood street.
J. M. Hoffman.....53 Fifth street.

Machinists.
J. J. Powers & Co.....cor. Liberty and Second street.
W. P. Porter.....Temperanceville.
Foster & Co.....cor. Penn and Stanwix streets.

Machinery.
S. S. Fowler & Co.....39 Water st.

Metal Broker.
S. M. Wickersham.....121 First st.
John Moorhead.....74 Water st.

Manufacturers of Shovels and Spades.
Lippincott & Co.....118 Water st.

Notions.
Foerster & Schwartz.....Smithfield st.
T. T. Myler & Co.....Corner Fourth and Wood.

Nursery.
John Murdock, Jr.....Oakland.

Oil Dealers.
Ardesco Oil Company.....27 Irwin st.
Pennock, Ball & Co.....31 Market st.
Richardson, Harley & Co.....19 Irwin st.
Brewer, Burke & Co..cor Duquesne Way & Hancock st.
Wightman & Anderson.....92 Third st.
Cochran & Russell.....Philadelphia.
North American Oil Company.....80 Third st.

Opticians.
G. E. Shaw.....54 Fifth st.
J. Diamond.....59 Fifth st.

Picture Frame Manufacturer.
H. D. Brecht.....128 Smithfield st.

Planing Mill.
Shaub & McDonald...Anderson street, Allegheny.

Physicians.
Dr. F. DeRolette.....51 Grant street.

Painters.
Barry & Brother.....cor. 7th and Liberty sts.

Real Estate and Stock Brokers.
R. S. S. Bryan.....9 Fourth st.
F. Torrence.....189 Penn st.

Railroads.
Connellsville R. R. Depot.....cor. Ross & Water street.
Ft. Wayne & Chicago Depot.....cor. Liberty & Grant sts.
Pennsylvania R. R. Co.....cor. Liberty and Grant sts.
Northern Central.....cor. Liberty and Grant streets.
Philadelphia and Erie.....Penns. R. R. Depot.

Restaurants.
Vierheller & Roesing.....64 Fifth street.
James S. Williams.....Fifth street.
John Mercer.....46 Smithfield st.
Frank Wilbert.....82 Diamond.
E. Reineman.....67 Smithfield st.
Rowand & Co.....47 Fifth st.

Steel Manufacturers.
Singer, Nimick & Co.....83 Water st.
Jones, Boyd & Co.....corner First and Rose st.
Paris, Brother & Co.....157 First st.
Hussey, Wells & Co.....87 Fifth street.

Straw Goods.
R. H. Palmer.....84 Wood st.

Soap and Candles.
B. C. & J. H. Sawyer.....47 Wood st.

Sewing Machine Agents.
Wm. Sumner & Co.....27 Fifth st.
A. F. Chatony'.....18 Fifth st.
E. Axtheim.....corner Wood and Third st.

Tin-Ware.
Barndollar & Price.....Wood ss.

Tobacconists.
E. Megraw.....31 St. Clair st.
E. Pichi.....Third st.

Upholsterers.
E. Edmonson & Co.....96and 98 Third street.

Vitrol Manufactory.
James Irvin.....Lawrenceville.

Vinegar Manufactory.
Redenbach & Sons.....Ohio street, Allegheny

Wines and Liquors.
J. Seiferth & Co.....27 and 29 Market street.

Wall Paper.
Joseph R. Hughes.....167 Market street.

BANNER COTTON MILLS.—

PARK, PAINTER & CO.

Warehouse, Nos. 149 FIRST and 120 SECOND STREETS,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

4-4 Brown Sheeting, Carpet Chain of all colors, Candlewick, Batting and Twine. se9

$20,000 WORTH OF CHINA AND QUEENSWARE, from the Greenpoint Pottery. We are compelled to sell this out as soon as possible. We are offering great quantities of this ware at half price. We obtained this lot at a sacrifice, and we will sell at a sacrifice, wholesale and retail. Call soon, if you want bargains, at No. 43 Fourth street. jy19-1m

JUST RECEIVED—

2000 LBS CLEAR SIDES,

store and for sale by J. S. DILWORTH & CO.,
jn Nos. 130 and 132 Second street.

FOUNDRIES.

LIGHT IRON CASTINGS

AND SMALL MACHINERY

Made to order, in good style, by

PATTERSON, ERBE & CO.,

Economy Works, Grosvenor Street,

(One Square above the Bridge)

BIRMINGHAM, PA.

Prices Low. Terms Cash. Jy6-ly

S. S. FOWLER & CO.,

Iron Founders and Mill Finishers,

and manufacturers of

SOLID HUB CAR WHEELS,

339 Water street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

se17

FULTON FOUNDRY.—

NINTH WARD, PITTSBURGH, PA.

Warehouse, No. 141 Wood street.

JOSEPH PENNOCK, Proprietor.

ROBERT C. TOTTEN, Superintendent at Foundry.

Manufactures Nail Machines, Rolls, Squeezers and Rolling Mill Gearings generally; Gas and Water Pipes, Gas Retorts and Oil Stills; Hot Blast and Superheating Pipes, Sugar Kettles; Horse Fronts and Window Heads; Rolls Turned, and all Fitting done to order. A large assortment of Rolling Mill Patterns on hand, purchased from Fort Pitt Foundry. se24

THE HERON WORKS,

Nos. 37, 38, 39, 40, 41 and 42 PENN STREET.

FOSTER & CO.,

Machinists, Iron Founders, and River and Stationary Engine Builders.

fe6-ly

UTILITY WORKS,

CORNER OF JUNIATA AND FULTON STREETS,

MANCHESTER, PA.

McLEAN & GRAY, manufacturers of McLean's Patent Window Sash Locks and Supported, Bedstead Fastenings, Window Shutter Hinges, Sash Weights and Pullies, Sad Irons, Iron Stands, and Domestic Hardware generally.

Jobbing in all kinds of light Castings done promptly to order.

Office, No. 3 St. Clair street, Pittsburgh. ap8

WM. SMITH.....DAVID E. PARK.....JAS. PARK, JR

SMITH, PARK & CO.,

NINTH WARD FOUNDRY,

PITTSBURGH, PA.,

Warehouse, 149 First and 120 Second streets, Manufacturers of all sizes and descriptions of Coal Oil Retorts and Stills, Gas and Water Pipes, Sad Irons, Dog Irons, Wagon Boxes, Steel Moulds, Pullies, Hangers and Couplings. Also, Jobbing and Machine Castings of every description made to order. Having a complete Machine Shop attached to the Foundry, all necessary fitting will be carefully attended to. se7

FORT PITT CANNON FOUNDRY.—

CHARLES KNAP,

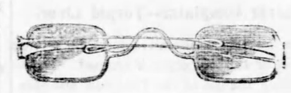
CANNON FOUNDER,

O'HARA AND ETNA STREET,

se9 PITTSBURGH.

WM. G. PRICE, BERLIN FOUNDRY, Corner Pennsylvania avenue and Price street manufacturer of all sizes and descriptions of Castings for Oil Refineries, Glass and Gas Works, Wagon Boxes, Dog Irons, Grate Bars, Fire Fronts, Sash and Clock Weights, Pullies, Hangers and Couplings. All kinds of Castings for Agricultural Implements. Also Castings of all kinds for Plumbers and Gas Fitters Also, Jobbing and Machine Castings, light or heavy made to order. se7-1

OPTICIANS.



GEORGE E. SHAW,

PRACTICAL OPTICIAN,

MANUFACTURER OF

CARBON OIL HYDROMETERS,

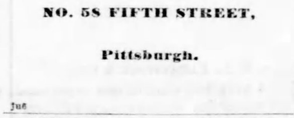
Thermometers and Barometers,

SACCHIOMETERS FOR BREWERS, &C.,

NO. 58 FIFTH STREET,

Pittsburgh.

Jn6



SPECTACLES! SPECTACLES!—Let those SEE which cannot SEE. The greatest relief and improvement in SEEING can be secured by using the celebrated DIAMOND RUSSIAN PEBBLE SPECTACLES, which have proved so beneficial to thousands of people since first introduced. The genuine Pebble can be got only at my place, No. 51 Fifth street. J. DIAMOND, Practical Optician.

☞ The largest assortment in the city of Barometers, Thermometers, Hidrometers, Barometers, Opera Glasses, Field Glasses, Telescopes, Microscopes, Magic Lanterns, &c., &c., can be seen at my place.

Remember, No. 51, 51, 51 FIFTH street. ap26

GRAND PLEASURE EXCURSIONS TO LAKE SUPERIOR.

One of the following splendid first class steamers viz: Cleveland, Illinois, Northern Light, Iron City Traveler, A. Mercer, La Belle and Forest Rose, Fawabic, will leave Cleveland, Ohio, at 8 o'clock, p. m., each day of the week except Saturday and Sunday, and Detroit, Michigan, on the following day at 2 o'clock, p. m., through the months of July and August making

GRAND EXCURSION TRIPS

to the many points of interest on the great Inland Seas of America, which, for utility, pleasure or health, is unsurpassed by any other on the continent.

This trip of over 1000 miles embraces two degrees of latitude and eleven of longitude, and includes in its circuit Lake Erie, St. Clair, Huron and Superior, with the beautiful rivers Detroit, St. Clair and St. Maries.

The many and extensive mines of Iron and Copper, unequaled by any in the world, with the newly discovered and inviting deposits of Silver, Lead, will also the romantic scenery, combined with its pure and bracing climate render the Lake Superior trip one of far more than ordinary attraction to the invalid, the student,

Finance and Trade.

Table of Local Stocks.

CORRECTED BY S. S. BRYAN, BROKER, 59 FOURTH ST.

Par	Val	BANKS. Off'd	Asked	Sales	Div'd
50	Exchange	—	70½		May 5
50	Citizens	—	68		" 4
50	Pittsburgh	—	63½		" 4
50	Allegheny	—	80½		" 5
50	Mechanics	—	66		" 5
50	Iron City	—	64½		" 5
50	M & M	—	60		" 4
100	First National	110	—		$6.75
100	Second National	110	—		—
100	Third National	110	—		—
100	Fourth National	110	—		—
100	First National, Ally	—	110		$3.00
50	Manchester Saving	—	49½		4 p ct.
	INSURANCE.				
50	Citizens	—	61		June $6.00
25	Western	—	35½		May 2.50
50	Monongahela	34	52		" 3.00
50	Eureka	50	82		" 4.00
50	Pittsburgh	84	94		—
50	Allegheny	—	28½		$2 00
25	People's	28	28¾		$1 00
50	Penna	32½	—		—
	BRIDGE.				
25	Monongahela	—	28½		4 ½ ct.
25	St. Clair Street	40	—		5 ½ ct.
50	Hand Street	—	50		5 ½ ct.
50	Mechanic Street	—	—		—
50	Birmingham	—	81½		$1 50
	RAILROAD.				
50	Allegheny Valley	—	14		—
50	Pitts. & Cleveland	—	73½		—
100	Fort Wayne	—	112½		—
100	Cleveland	—	102½		—
50	Connellsville	11	18	12½	—
50	do (interest)	11¾	17		—
50	Steubenville	—	10½		—
50	Chartiers	—	5		—
50	Hempfield	—	—		—
50	Alleg'y & Manch'ter	68	70	68	—
25	Birmingham	—	40		—
50	Citizens	—	95		—
	GAS.				
50	Pittsburgh	—	88½		$2 50
25	Allegheny	84½	—		$1 00
25	Birmingham	—	81¾		$ p ct.
	OIL COMPANIES.				
25	Lucesco	27	—		—
	Artesian	—	—		—
10	North American	9	9¾		—
10	Dalzell	—	7¼		1½ ct.
10	Allegheny and Pitts.	13	—		2½ ct.
50	Columbia	—	—		5 ct.
	MISCELLANEOUS.				
60	Pitts. & Greens. Dpk.	—	113½		—
20	Monga'a Navig'n	42	—		$2 50
	BONDS.				
	Allegheny County 6's	—	82		—
	do Scrip 6's	—	81		—
	Pittsburgh 6's	—	97		—
	do 6's	—	97		—
	Allegheny City 6's	—	100		—
	do 6's	—	79		—
	Alleg'y R. R. 7's	—	105		—
	do 2d mortg	—	100		—
	Connellsville 6's	100	89¼		—
	Steub. R. R. 6's	—	78		—
	Alleg'y Co Bounty 6's	—	96¼		—

WEDNESDAY, July 27, P. M.

The return to an easy money market from the excessive stringency that characterized it a few days ago, has not had the effect of stimulating prices in the produce business. They had already reached such a pitch that their decline was inevitable, because the rise was not based upon any want of supply, or extraordinary demand, but mainly the work of speculation. Now we have a dead lull in the markets. Every department of trade is dull. There is a general disposition of buyers and sellers to hold off and await future developments.

—At Philadelphia the money market is growing easier, and there is no disposition to borrow money to commence new speculations. The late determination of the banks of that city, says the *Press*, to lessen the amount of the loans, especially to parties known to be engaged in speculating in the necessaries of life, is having a good effect. Speculators are beginning to learn that they cannot depend upon the banks to assist them in keeping up prices far above their legitimate level.

—Money in New York, says the *Tribune*, is freely offered to Stock houses at 7 per cent., and at that rate any reasonable amount can be had. The banks have been paid about $9,000,000 by the Sub-Treasury within a few days, on account of temporary loan, and have of Legal Tenders and compound interest notes nearly $20,000,000. As the latter have only a nominal amount of accrued interest, they are for the present to be regarded as currency so far as ease in money is concerned. The Treasury is disbursing freely in paper cent notes, and is supplying a good deal of fresh money to the commercial centers. The advertisement of the 7-30s is expected to-morrow. It is not a loan that the Secretary offers, but a subscription to a certain form of public credit at a fixed price. He does not put the national credit squarely in the field, and sell his paper at the public estimation. He only expresses his readiness to borrow at 7.30 in currency for three years, with semi-annual interest, instead of at 6 p cent after 30 days with 6 in days notice. This policy removes any fear of a sudden demand for money and derangement to business such as a peremptory sale of bonds would produce any time a sale was made. The next Government borrows at 7.30 in currency, it will be made the excuse by lenders for exacting an equity high rate from private borrowers, who will base their speculations upon high interest. As high interest does not stop speculation schemes, there is no great reason to look for permanently low prices in any department while the 7.30s are floating sold.

—The weekly averages of the old Banks of the city of New York, on Saturday, July 16, 1864, presents in the aggregate, the following changes from the previous exhibit of July 9:

Decrease in Loans	$8,158,126
Decrease in Specie	1,442,142
Decrease in Circulation	35,610
Decrease in Undrawn Deposits	4,855,622

—The following comparative statement shows the average condition of the leading items of the Philadelphia banks for the past and previous week:

	Last Week.	This Week.		
Capital	$14,286,359	$14,286,423	Inc.	$ 1,873
Loans	42,758,359	39,977,443	Dec.	2,760,876
Specie	3,948,440	5,962,230	Inc.	13,840
Legal Tender	11,693,438	11,256,403	Dec.	288,400
Deposits	34,952,271	36,031,259	Inc.	631,012
Circulation	2,208,068	2,225,207	Inc.	17,139

The most marked feature of the exhibit made by our banks, as compared with the last published statement, is the very large reductions in loans—$2,760,876. The deposits also decreased in the large amount of $631,012. The specie and legal tender notes increased about $330,000.

—The Mining stock market of New York continues in the same dull and stagnant state, and it is said not likely that there will be any revival until the reports and dividends of the companies make their appearance in the fall. The petroleum oil companies are earning and paying large monthly dividends, and there is an active inquiry for the stocks of these companies, which can be purchased only at private sale. Petroleum being exported largely, advances with the price of gold, which thus secures to the holders of these oil-stocks all the profits of a dividend in gold.

—The masterly inactivity which has prevailed in mining stocks since the panic and breakdown in April last, according to the New York *Herald*, still continues, not only in that market, but in California and Colorado Territory, where many of the bogus concerns have been pressed out of existence. The recent decline in Gould & Curry Silver mining shares from $4,875 per foot to $ 1,860, has led to many surmises as to the probable cause. It is asserted that the mine is nearly exhausted, and that the company will no longer be able to pay the extravagant dividends with which the stockholders have been rewarded for the past year, but the superintendent of the mine insists that there is no change in its appearance, and no intimation of a reduction in the amount of the monthly shares has yet been given. It is claimed that the bogus board of brokers in San Francisco are bearing the stock in order that the members may secure it at a low figure and profit by the decline which they create.

—The following new national banks have been authorized since the 16th inst.:

Name.	*Location.*	*Old Capital.*	*New Capital.*
City Bank	Cedar Rapids, Iowa	$50,000	$150,000
Haverhill Bank	Haverhill, Mass	200,000	300,000
Second	Des Moines, Iowa	50,000	—
Charter Oak	Hartford, Conn	500,000	—
Total			$850,000

—And the following have increased the capital:—

Name.	*Location.*	*Old Capital.*	*New Capital.*
First	Whitehall, N. Y	$ 90,000	$150,000
Second	Newark, N. J	250,000	325,000
First	Peoria, Ill	200,000	250,000
First	Youngstown, O.,	150,000	200,000
Total		$650,000	$875,000
Increase			$225,000

—The whole number of national banks now established is 486, with an aggregate capital of $78,976,580.

—It is reported that an extensive establishment is in operation in Chicago turning out spurious greenback Treasury notes in imitation of the twenty, fifty and one hundred dollars. They are said to be almost as good as the genuine, and are sold at a discount of fifty per cent.

—The London *Mechanics' Magazine* says that it is the intention of the British government to recall the whole of the silver coins now circulating throughout the United Kingdom and to replace them by an entirely new cotinage.

Cincinnati Hay and Straw Market.

SIXTH STREET MARKET.—The arrivals of wagon hay at this market continued good, and considerably in excess of the demand, which is limited. Prices are weak at the following quotations:

Hay, loose, per ton	$20@22
Hay, baled, per ton	22@25

Straw—We have nothing new to report of the market for straw. The demand is light, and the market rules quiet at the following prices, viz:

Rye straw, per ton	$15 16
Wheat straw, per ton	10@12

Sheaf Oats—The offerings are light, and quotations are nominal.

Cincinnati Tobacco Market.

83 hhds as follows: 6 at $7 75 to 8 50; 7 at $9 25 to $10; 6 at $13 to $14 75; 4 at $15 to $16 75; 3 at $17 75 to $19 25; 3 at $19 50 to $21 50; 2 at $22 25; 1 at $25 75; 1 at $25 50, Kentucky.

DAILY SALES OF LEAF TOBACCO AT BODMAN'S WAREHOUSE.

15 hhds., and 16 box-s as follows: 11 hhds. Mason county leaf, ings and trash, viz: 2 at $8; 1 at $10; 2 at $10 50 to $11 75; 1 at $13; 1 at $14 25; 1 at $15; 2 at $16 75; 1 at $22. 4 hhds. Virginia at private sale at 22c., round, 19 boxes of Virginia, ranging from $6 50 to $20. Receipts light.

Crops in Kansas.

Kansas farmers are making all haste to gather in the golden crop. They speak encouragingly, and say the prospect for a good yield was never more favorable.

PITTSBURGH GENERAL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, } Thursday, July 28, 1864. }

Business yesterday was exceedingly dull. The sales made were few and far between. We never witnessed less disposition to operate than at the present time. The weather is again warm. The rain we had on Monday was general and will be of immense benefit to the crops, which were in great need of falling weather. One thing ought to be taken into consideration: the present is the dullest portion of the year. In the absence of large sales we must do the best we can. The following is what came under our notice:

ASHES.—The market continues firm with a good demand for all descriptions, both Domestic and Imported; sales prices have undergone no change we omit figures.

HAY.—The market was firm with a good demand. The receipts barely keep pace with the demand, hence prices are certain to be governed by the amount offered. Sales of 18 loads, at scales, at $40@45 per ton.

EGGS.—The receipts are in advance of the demand; prices tends downward. Sales of 8 bbls at 18c per dozen.

CHEESE.—The market rules firm, with a good demand for home use. We note sales of 50 boxes Western Reserve at 21; 75 do at the same figure; 37 do at 20@21c.

APPLES.—The market since our last has presented no new features. The receipts about keep pace with the demand. We note sales of lots amounting to 75 bbls at $3 50@4.

FLOUR.—The market was dull and inactive. Holders are not at all desirous of forcing matters; they have sellers always on hand in such a manner, whilst the receipts about keep pace with the demand. A few parcels were disposed of at the following figures: Extra Family at $11, $11 25@11 50. Extras—Sales at $10 25@10 37. Country Flour sold as per quality.

DRIED FRUIT.—The market has been inactive for some time past. Prices were unchanged. Sales of 1,800 lbs Peaches at 9c. Sales 2 bbls at 10c per lb. The supply on hand is moderate.

GRAIN.—The market for some days past has been unsettled. The receipts and sales have been limited. Oats were fancied and a fair amount was disposed of, viz: sales 250 bushel, from store at $1 10c; 300 do at depot, $1 05, and 1 car load at depot at $1 00. Wheat, the receipts were light, but prices were unchanged. We quote Red at $2 00, and White at $2 10 per bush. Corn was steady at former prices, viz: $1 50@1 55. Barley and Rye, we have noticed no sales for some time past.

BUCKWHEAT SEED.—We note a sale of 25 bush at $2 25.

BUTTER.—The demand was fair, but prices were the same as the previous day. Sales 14 pkgs at 30@35c.

BACON.—The market was steady with a fair demand. The sales were not so large as they were some time past. We note as follows: Shoulders—10,000 lbs at 18c; Sides—3,500 lbs at 19c; Sugar Cured Hams—1,500 lbs at 19@19½c; S. C. Hams—4,500 lbs at 25c.

DRIED BEEF—Sales 1,000 lbs Canvassed at 20c.

SALT—Was in steady demand, with sales at $5 00.

GROCERIES—We have nothing new to note in regard to this article, the demand was local and sales were small, prices were unchanged.

PIG IRON—The market was firm, prices have an upward tendency, some dealers have withdrawn their stocks for higher figures; the supply in the market at present is not large.

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

PHILADELPHIA, July 26.

The Arrivals and sales of beef cattle at Phillips' Avenue Drove Yard are moderate this week, reaching about 1,700 head. There is a good demand, and prices remain about the same as last quoted. First quality Pennsylvania and Western Steers sold at from 16½@17c; fair to good at 15@16c; and common at from 13@14c lb, as to quality. The market closed rather dull, and common cattle were disposed of at from 12@12½c lb.

Cows are with out change; sales are making at from $65 to $85 ⅌ head, as to quality.

SHEEP are in demand; about 6,800 head arrived and sold at from 6 to 7½c lb, gross.

Hogs have advanced, 1,300 head sold at from $14@16 the 100 lbs, net.

The cattle sold to-day are from the following States:

- 660 head from Pennsylvania.
- 540 head from Illinois.
- 400 head from Ohio.

The following are the particulars of the sales:

COWS AND CALVES.

The arrival and sales of Cows, at Phillips' Avenue Drove Yard reached about 150 head this week; there is a fair demand at from $50 to $80 for springers, and $35 up to $65 per head for Cow and Calf, as to quality; poor Cows are selling at from $1 @20 ⅌ head.

CALVES are without change; 33 head sold at from 6½@7½c, as to condition.

THE SHEEP MARKET.

The arrivals and sales of Sheep at Phillips' Avenue Drove Yard are large this week, reaching about 6,800 head. The demand is good and prices are fully sustained. Common Sheep are selling from 6@6½c, and good to extra at from 7@7½c ⅌ lb, as to quality. Lambs are selling at from $3 to $6 ⅌ head as to quality.

THE HOG MARKET.

The receipts of Hogs are small this week, only reaching about 1,300 head. The demand is good, and prices have advanced, with sales at $14@16 the 100 lbs net.

990 head sold at Henry Glass' Union Drove Yard, at from $14@15 50 the 100 lbs net.

300 head sold at Phillips' Avenue Drove Yard, at from $14@16 the 100 lbs net, as to quality.

Toledo Market.

No dispatches were received on 'Change this afternoon, and this may have restricted in a measure, operation in grain. There was a moderate inquiry for Wheat and Flour—the former at $2 27 for Amber Michigan, $2 25 for No. 1 Red, and $2 23 for No. 2 Red. Corn declined 2c.

Flour—Sales 50 bbls XX at $10; 50 bbls "Superior Mills" at $10; 50 bbls Sou. Ind., white wheat, at $11.

Wheat—A moderate inquiry at the quotations; sales 3,000 bush, 3,000 bush and 2,000 bush No. 1 Red, all at $2 25; 1,000 bush Amber Mich. at $2 27; 2,000 bush and 3,000 bush No. 1 Red at $2 25, 5,000 bush Red at $2 23—seller 5 days.

Corn—Declined 1c; sales 600 bush Michigan at $1 37; 1,000 bush Michigan at $1 36½; 2,000 bush No. 1 at $1 36.

Oats—No transactions.

Salt—Unchanged.

Shipments of flour and grain by Lake the past week have been:

	Flour bush.	Wheat bush.	Corn bush.
To Buffalo	14,463	61,350	27,500
" Dunkirk	1,200		
" Gloucester,	1,300	15,000	10,000
" St. Clair	100		
" Oswego		15,000	6,500
" Detroit			7,000
" Port Colburn		33,250	
Total	28,876	124,600	50,800

Milwaukee Market.

Flour—Dull and easier. Sales 200 bbls good spring extra at $9 50; choice offered at $9 75.

Wheat—The absence of telegraphic advices from New York left the market in a very unsettled state to-day, and the tendency of prices favored buyers. Sales 42,000 bu No 1 spring at $2 15@2 16½, the market closing at the inside price.

Oats—Firmer; 70c offered for No 1. Nothing done.

Corn—In better request; $1 28 offered; holders asked $1 30 and over.

Barley—Stocks of prime barley sold at $1 75.

Wool—Very quiet for small parcels; 95@98c are the ruling prices. Round lots offered at $1 @1 05. A lot of 5,000 lbs fine fleeces sold at $1 05.

The chinch bugs are still at work destroying the crops, and we had a startling evidence of their existence to-day in the presence of millions of them all over the city, swarming upon the buildings, trees, fences, sidewalks and everywhere else. An intelligent gentleman from this city, who has just returned from a tour through Columbia, Dodge and Marquette counties, gives it as his opinion that the yield of wheat in those counties will not exceed five bushels to the acre. In Walworth county three bushels to the acre is the highest average expected, and in Rock county not much better. There probably never was a more total failure of the crop of the State will be nearly a total failure.

Cleveland Market.

July 26.

FLOUR—Dull and nominal with only limited local and interior demand. Held at $10@10 50 for XX red; $10 50@11 25 for XX white.

WHEAT—Market very dull; no sales. Buyers offering $2 11 for red free on board, but sellers not willing to accept.

CORN—Sales of 5,000 bushels free on board at $1 22.

OATS—Dull, nominal and unchanged at 88c on track.

PORK—Heavy mess quoted at $40 00; light do at $38 00. Demand light.

LARD—City rendered steady and in moderate request at 20c.

HAMS—Good demand and unchanged. Sales 2,500 lbs. canvassed sugar cured at 22c; 500 lbs. uncanvassed do at 20c.

SHOULDERS—Without change at 15c. for city cured.

DRIED BEEF—Good request for the interior and home retail trade. Sales of 1000 lbs. at 18c. for canvassed.

TALLOW—In fair demand. Sales of 6,000 lbs. country rendered at 16c.

BUTTER—Very firm and in brisk demand at 33@34c. for Western Reserve; 33@34c. for Central and Western. Sales 1,000 lbs. Western Reserve in tubs at 34c.

CHEESE—Firm at 15@17c. for large lots; 17@18c. for small lots selected.

St. Louis Lumber Market.

River receipts the past week have been two Wisconsin river rafts, of about 500,000 feet each, one of which is delivered on an old contract, and the other has been in part sold at $35, and the balance is held at the same figure. There is very little lumber now on the way, and cannot be until a rise of water, which is not now expected before September, and is uncertain then. The prices are firm as follows:

First Clear, ⅜ 1,000 ft, 1¼, 1½ and 2 in.	$70,00@75,00
First Clear, ⅜ 1,000 ft, 1 in.	65,00@
Second Clear, ⅜ 1,000 ft, 1¼, 1½, 2 in	60,00@
Second Clear, ⅜ 1,000 ft, 1 in.	55,00@
Third do boards and fencing	35,00@
Grub plank	25,00@
Sheating	25,00@
Joists, 16 feet and under	35,00@
Joists, to 28 ft	35,00@
Dressed flooring, 2d rate	37,50@50,00
Dressed siding, 2d rate	32,50@35,00
Rough siding, 2d rate	27,50@30,00
Shingles, A, shaved	7,00@
do A, sawed	6,50@
do No. 2 do	4,00@
Lath, ⅜ 1,000	7,50@
Cedar posts, ⅜ 1,000	90,00@60,00

Cincinnati Lumber Market.

Nothing has occurred since our last to change the general features of the market for lumber. The local and country demands continue good, and a liberal business is being transacted at the yards at the following rates, viz:

QUOTATIONS AT THE YARD.

Clear, per 1,000 feet	$65 00
1st common "	55 00
2d " "	45 00
3d " "	40 00
Hemlock "	33 00
Pine joists and timber per 1,000 feet	45 00
1st common flooring "	40 00
2d " "	60 00
1st " weather boarding "	30 00
2d " " "	28 00
Locust posts per 100	40 00
Shingles, No. 2, 18 inch, per 1,000 feet	4 00
" No. 2, " "	6 50
Lath "	6 00

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, } Thursday, July 28, 1864. }

Business so far as the oil trade is concerned, we have nothing new or interesting to notice. There were no sales either in Crude or Refined. Buyers decline taking hold at the prices that are now demanded. The receipts during the past two days only amounted to 225 barrels. The rise in the Allegheny river amounted to five inches—not much, but small favors at present are thankfully received. The latest from the Eastern cities represent a better feeling in regard to oil. We look for no special movement here until we have a rise in the Allegheny, so as to enable parcels to come through in something like reasonable time. Our refiners have a sufficient quantity of Crude on hand to last for some days hence. They will most likely hold off to see what may turn up. There is no use in attempting to give figures for any description of Oil. It can't be done, as we have to wait; our readers will have to do the same. The rates at present are nominal and uncertain; we omit them.

Oil Receipts per Allegheny River.

Jonathan Gallagher.....225 bbls.

Oil Imports per A. V. R. R.

GOING EAST.

North American Co., 72 bbls refined to New York.

Lucesco Company, 273 bbls refined to New York.

Lucesco Company, 59 bbls tar to Philadelphia.

Aladdin Company, 44 bbls tar and 12 bbls refined to Philadelphia.

Waring & King, 159 bbls refined to Philadelphia.

Dilworth & E., 42 bbls refined to Philadelphia.

Sill & Co., 70 bbls refined to New York.

Lockhart & F., 222 bbls refined to New York.

Lockhart & F., 96 bbls tar to Philadelphia.

Forsyth & Bro., 56 bbls refined to New York

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

Imports per Allegheny Valley R. R.—Marshall, King & Co, 101 bbls crude oil; James Wilkins, 53 bbls do; McKnight, Martin & Co, 1 car pig metal; Martin Oliver & Co, 2 cars of iron.

Imports per P., Ft. W. & C. R. W.—S H Watson, 55 bbls highwines; Little & Mecking, 100 bbls highwines; J McCaren, 25 bbls highwines; Woodside & Wallace, 25 bbls alcohol; Mair & Davidson, 28 bdls spokes; Rea & Keil, 178 sacks oats; Culp & Shepard, 121 bags oats, and two bags of mill feed; D Wallace, 100 sacks oats, and 221 sacks barley; J F Hurth & Co, 89 sacks wool; Hostetter & Smith, 25 bdls paper; G W Humbert, 35 bags wool; Jones & Laughlin, 16 bars iron; Culp & Shepherd, 156 bags corn; D Wallace, 23 sacks corn.

Imports per. Cleveland & P. R. R.—Park, Bro & Co, 396 blumes; Rea & Kiel, 728 tgs shorts; A Gregory, 381 bags shell corn; J Lindsay Jr, 100 bbls flour; J Gardner, 980 bbls flour; Spencer & McKay, 14 hf bbls ale, and 50 empty barrels; Adenbugh & H, 50 bdls sand; J M Howe, 27 bbls copper.

St. Louis Tobacco Market.

There was a still further decline in prices today. Our quotations do not show a material change in figures, but the offerings were of a better quality. Breaks consisted of 326 hhds. 227 were sold at the following change of prices: Scraps, $2,00 to 3; lugs, $7,25 to 14; common shipping leaf, $14 to 17; medium do, $18 to 24; good do, $24 to 32,50; some of the latter were of the best quality; common manufacturing leaf, $20 lbs 32; good do, $32 to 46; fine do, $45 to 72. Bids on 99 hhds were rejected.

Louisville Tobacco Market.

The sales at the warehouses to-day were 258 hhds. The prices at the Pickett were $5 50 for 1 hhd of stems; the bulk at $8 50 to $8 25; 1 hhd at $61,25, and 1 at $47. At the Smith street warehouse the prices ranged from $8 10 to $39. At the Boone warehouse the range was from $9 to $8 75. At the Louisville warehouse the sales for 3 hhds and lugs to fair leaf was from $8 50 to $37 50; 1 hhd at $41 25, and 1 at $45. The sales of the week were 1,633.

River Matters.

Arrivals and Departures of Steamboats

ARRIVED.

Franklin	Carnac	Brownsville
Galatha	Clarke	Brownsville
James Reese	Irwin	Elizabeth.
Bayard	Feebles	Monon. city.

DEPARTED.

Gallatin	Clarke	Brownsville
Franklin	Carnac	Brownsville.
Jas. Reese	Irwin	Elizabeth.
Bayard	Feebles	Monon. city

CINCINNATI.

Thursday's *Commercial* says:

The river is falling slowly. There is 3½ feet hence to Louisville, and 3 feet in the canal. The Lower Ohio is falling, with 3½ feet from Portland to Cairo. There is 2½ inches in the Cumberland, and falling. There is 8 feet in the Kanawha, and falling.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.—The Gem, from Wheeling, and Roanoke, from Louisville, were among the arrivals.

The T. J. Pickett left for Kanawha River, and the Nightingale and Gem, for Tennessee River, in the Government service, were preparing to start. The Jennie Hubbs left for Memphis.

The weather yesterday was much warmer than it has been for some time. By the mark at the water works the river had fallen three inches during the twenty-four hours preceding yesterday noon, at which time there was 17 feet and nine inches of water in the channel.

The following boats were at the wharf last evening: Prima Donna, Julia, Silver Spray, Kate B. Porter, Morning Star, Dorane No. 2, Ida Rees, Roanoke, Ohio Valley, Ladonia.

The Gem was chartered yesterday by the Government authorities.

Messrs. Gibson & Lodwick's new steamer, the James Good, will be launched at Portsmouth to-day. Her hull is 160 feet long with a beam of 32 feet and a depth of hold of 7 feet. Her cylinders will have a diameter of 15 inches and a stroke of 5 feet.

The Marmora went on the ways yesterday and will be out of dock to-day.

Mr. Thompson Dean, of the firm of Dean & Hale, will leave for the coast in a few days upon a return trip. Mr. Samuel Fowler, Capt. R. R. Rowe and Clerk James Rice leave the city to-day, the former for Pittsburgh and the latter for Pomeroy.

EVANSVILLE.

July 28.—EDS. COM.—Steamer Nashville left Evansville July 16, for Johnsonville, Tenn., with 105 head cattle; arrived at Paducah on the morning of the 18th. Started up the Tennessee river Tuesday morning, with steamers Atlantic, Financier, Charley Miller, Nick W. Hughes, and I. B. Baldwin, convoyed, by gunboat Elfin. Arrived at Johnsonville, July 21st, at 8 a. m.

Left Johnsonville for Evansville Thursday morning at 11 o'clock, with steamers Financier, Charley Miller and Nick W. Hughes. Arrived at Paducah at 11 p. m., and laid there until 10 a. m. Arrived at Evansville July 24, at 9 a. m.

Boats at Padaucah—Navigator, Financier, Charmer, N. W. Hughes, Charley Miller, Gen. Anderson and John A. Fisher.

At Smithland—Tyrone, Pioneer, Olive, Goody Friends and J. L. Hyatt.

Passed Masonic Gem and Gypsey aground at Cotton Wood bar. Met H. A. Homeyer at the head of the bar; Prima Donna at Cave in Rock; Miami and Idaho aground at Shawneetown; Dime aground at Henderson Island.

Boats at Evansville—Colossus and Arcola; both ordered to Tennessee river with cattle.

LOUISVILLE.

The Union *Press* says the river was stationary with fully thirty one inches in the canal by the mark. The weather continues dry, but cool and pleasant for the season, which for some time past has been excessively warm.

The officers of they mail-boat yesterday report the river at Madison, with 3½ feet at Warsaw, Medow and the Flats.

The recent order in respect to the receipts and shipments to and from this port goes into full effect to-day. We understand that hereafter nothing will be received except through special permit from the constituted authorities.

Our port list for the past day or two has been rather slim, and the movements of freights light. The restrictions to travel, and the low water combined are likely to make the river business very dull for awhile.

The Winona *Republican* says the Northwestern Packet Company have put on the river between La Crosse and St. Paul a line of four light draft boats for the low water season, running in connection with the large packets from Dunleith and Prarie du Chien. The line consists of the Gray, the Mollie Mohler, the Lansing and the Enterprise. They all run directly through to St. Paul, without any change above Winona.

An order has been received at the Cincinnati Custom House to issue no more permits for shipments of private baggage to insurrectionary States or districts. In consequence of this order the Cincinnati and Memphis packets, are receiving freight only as far as Cairo.

The Lady Walton came in from Cincinnati and Vevay yesterday with a heavy cargo.

The Ontario arrived from Cincinnati last evening laden with Commissary stores.

The steamer Pembina is lying high and dry on a sand bar a few miles above Dubuque. She cannot be got off until the river rises, and the officers and crew have therefore abandoned her for the season.

ST. LOUIS.

The *Union* says:

According to the latest intelligence from below there is little over eight feet water in the channel to Cairo, and at Devil's Island, the shoalest point, there is only seven and a half feet.

The Missouri was stationary at Leavenworth on Friday, with six feet water in the channel. It is no doubt falling all the way down by this time.

The Illinois is yet slowly rising at Peoria, and is now in good boating condition a l the way down. The late swell amounted to about three feet at Lasalle and Peoria, which gives about a foot more water in the river.

Our St. Paul papers report an abundance of rain in that quarter, with prospects of the river soon being navigable to that point. It is stationary to Keokuk, and slowly rising from Quincy down, with five feet in the channel.

In consequence of the late order from the Treasury Department, forbidding shipments to insurrectionary States and districts, our river commerce has dwindled down to almost nothing, and a large proportion of the tonnage will be compelled to take up quarters in the boneyard.

Missouri river business has improved somewhat within the past few days, but it is reported that restrictions are to be placed on commerce in that direction.

Captain Wm. Fitzgerald received a letter from one of the crew of the Marcella, on Saturday, which says: "All well, and expect to be back in St. Louis some time next month. We are sixty miles below Long Lake, and have just passed the Alone. She is doing miserably." The letter is dated July 12, and gives no news from any other boats in that section.

It is more than probable that in a few days some arrangement will be made by which several of the New Orleans boats will be laid up, or in other words, the great line of Cosgrin & Co. will be reduced to eight or ten boats, until there is a change in business. That number of boats will prove ample for all the business that will probably be done for the next thirty or forty days.

We hear it stated that the unrivaled Magenta will be out some time this week. If so, clear the track, for she will undoubtedly make a great run, which we hope will set at rest the doubts expressed elsewhere of her late performance. It is universally regarded among boatmen that the Magenta is the fastest boat that ever floated on the Mississippi or Ohio rivers.

We have it from pretty good authority that General Grant's orders in relation to pilots' wages has been referred to Admiral Porter, who responded nobly, by stating that so far as private boats are concerned, pilots would be allowed to make their own terms, and the order would be enforced on boats under the control and in the employ of the government.

There is likely to be considerable rivalry in the New Orleans trade this fall as it is reported there will be a new line formed, consisting of the steamer Mississippi, Belle Memphis, Stickney, St. Nicholas, Leviathan and several others.

For the present the Memphis mail packet company will run but three boats a week, which will leave every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, and will consist of the C. E. Hillman, Belle St. Louis and Belle Memphis, which will retain their regular days. The remaining will resume their line as soon as the restrictions on commerce are removed.

The Hawkeye State is the next Northern line packet, and leaves to-morrow evening. It is not expected that any of the boats in the Upper Missouri will be down for some time, and it is thought several will winter in that quarter.

The *Democrat* says: We understand that the charge for taking a steamer from this port to New Orleans and back; by two pilots, is now $1,000. We understand further that the new change commenced with the Olive Branch, which left yesterday. This is quite a difference, showing from that period when General Grant's stringent order was in force confining pilots to $250 per month above low water and $300 below, with the penalty of confiscation of the boat or the imposition of a fine should more be paid for the services of a pilot. Even then, however, some owners of boats are said to have been generous enough to take an equal advantage of said order, and to have paid $500. We hope they can afford to pay the sum now asked, and trust that if they want to pay still more, no one will attempt to prevent them so doing.

CAIRO.

July 24—noon.—Port list during the past thirty-six hours:

Saturday—Nick Hughes, Paducah to St. Louis, 4 a. m., Belle Memphis, St. Louis to Memphis, 5 p. m.

Sunday—Liberty No. 2, Memphis to St. Louis, 8 a. m.; W. Graham, Memphis to St. Louis, 3 a. m.; Gladiator, St. Louis to New Orleans, 8 a. m.; Eclipse, Smithland to Cairo, 10 a. m.; V. F. Wilson, Cairo to Vicksburg, 11 p. m.

The Nick Hughes tow-boat had some barges laden with coal. The Belle Memphis was well filled, notwithstanding the recent prohibiting orders, the most of her cargo having been permitted at St. Louis before the order was received. As there had been no boat here for two days before her arrival which had room for freight, a considerable amount of goods was also lying here, regularly permitted. She was also allowed to go forward, and, consequently the Belle had a most excellent trip. The Homyer discharged her St. Louis furniture here (of which she had a large amount), and left for Memphis with her own private freight, brought from Cincinnati, and as much Government forage as she could add here.

Capt. C. C. Williamson's new stern-wheeler was launched from Capt. Polno's ship yard in fine style on last evening. She is 155 feet long, 34 feet beam, with 5 feet depth of hold. She will be towed to Louisville to-morrow to receive her machinery.

The Liberty No. 2 had no freight, but was well filled with people. To her officers, Messrs. Judge and Field, we are indebted for the latest Memphis papers. The G. W. Graham had a very slim freight, and only a moderate passenger list. The Commercial is reported aground near Clarendon, White River. The St. Cloud was fired into on her last trip up White River, but fortunately no person was injured.

OCEAN STEAMERS.

Movements of European Steamers.

Germania	July 23	New York	Southampton
New York	July 30	New York	Southampton
Bremen	Aug 13	New York	Southampton
Hansa	Aug 27	New York	Southampton
America	Sept 10	New York	Southampton
New York	Sept 24	New York	Southampton
Bremen	Oct 9	New York	Southampton
Hansa	Oct 22	New York	Southampton
America	Nov 5	New York	Southampton
New York	Nov 19	New York	Southampton
Bremen	Dec 3	New York	Southampton
Hansa	Dec 17	New York	Southampton
FROM EUROPE.			
Bremen	July 20	Southampton	New York
Hansa	Aug. 3	Southampton	New York
America	Aug. 17	Southampton	New York
New York	Aug. 31	Southampton	New York
Bremen	Sept. 14	Southampton	New York
Hansa	Sept. 28	Southampton	New York
America	Oct. 12	Southampton	New York
New York	Oct. 26	Southampton	New York
Bremen	Nov. 9	Southampton	New York
Hansa	Nov. 23	Southampton	New York
America	Dec. 21	Southampton	New York

ELECTRICITY, WHAT IT IS.—ELECTRICITY is the natural element of the nerves—the connecting link between mind and matter—the most subtle substance known. It circulates the blood; is the cause of voluntary and involuntary motion; produces all the known phenomena in the universe; the life of all things.

"It warms in the sun, refreshes in the breeze,
Glows in the stars and blossoms in the trees."

Lives through all life, extends through all extent,
Spreads undivided, operates unspent.
Breathes in our soul, informs our mortal part,
As full, as perfect, in a hair as heart;
As full, as perfect, in Vile man that mourns,
As the rapt seraph that adores and burns.
It claims all high, all low, all great and small;
It fills, it bounds, connects, and equals all.

Health is an uninterrupted flow of life's electric or nervous fluid to all parts of the nervous system—governed by the positive and negative polarities, formed on the other hand by a changed or disturbed condition of the electric fluid in the nervous system, causing blood, muscle, nervous and a host of other derangements of the various systems which constitute man.

Then, come, ye afflicted, come as life is dear to all, to No. 251 Penn street, where all diseases to which flesh is heir, whether Acute,